November 3, 1757.

NUMB. 1506.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

KINGSTON (in Jamaica) July 2.

LAST Wednesday Night arrived in this Town, Mr. Matthew Coxe, who, on the 21st of January last, was taken in the Duke Packet, Capt. Owen Phillipse, about six Leagues to Windward of Cape-Tiberoon, by the American Privateer, Capt. Blanco. After a resolute Defence of near 11 Glasses, it fell at last a Calm, and the Privateer rowed under her Quarter, and boarded her, on which Captain Phillipse ordered the Colours to be struck, and called for Quarter, which the Privateer's People refused giving, and instantly cut Captain Phillipse's Nose almost off, and one Ear, and gave him upwards of 40 different Wounds, killed the Master, cut the Mate in Pieces, and cut and wounded most of the People in the Joints of their Arms and Wrists, by which they lost the entire Use of them. Capt. Phillipse's Son had his Skull fractured, and has near lost the Use of his Arm, as has Mr. Coxe, saving merely being able to feed himself; which Cruelty lasted near an Hour after the Engagement, or the Packet's People offering to make the least Resistance to these inhuman butcherly Frenchmen. On demanding the Reason of this extraordinary Piece of Barbarity, the Officers of the Privateer insolently told them, that it was for so few Mens daring to make Defence against a French Privateer. Next Morning they carried them into La Cateau Bay, where they unanimously agreed to put every Man to Death, which they certainly would have done, were it not for the Merchants living on the Bay, who coming on board the Packet, bought the small Arms of the Frenchmen, instantly loaded them, and took Possession of the Quarter-Deck, which they kept till the Packet's People were sent on shore. They were that same Night travelled by Land to Ocaya, without the smallest Refreshment, by which Means many fainted on the Road, and were obliged to be left to such Assistance as the Inhabitants would give them. On their Arrival at Ocaya, Mr. Coxe, and those that had Strength to travel thither, were sent to the Hospital, and on the 15th of May Mr. Coxe had his Discharge from the Surgeon, and the next Night, in Company with the Doctor and Chief Mate of the Indian Prince, Capt. Watson, (that was taken last January) and a free Negro belonging to Bristol, in a small Boat of about 8 Feet Keel, without Masts or Sails, only one Oar, and about six Ounces of Bread each Man, they got to the Isle of Vache, where they cut a Mast and Thauts, made Maho Ropes and Twine, and with the Assistance of 3 shirts made two Sails, and put to Sea on the 17th of May, at 2 P. M. At 8 the same Evening it began to rain and blow very hard at S. E. which obliged them to bear away before the Sea; the bad Weather continued for 8 Days, with a strong Current to Windward, which drove them on the Isle of Cuba, after being 3 Days without any Sustenance, except Gulph-Weed, on which they subsisted; on the 8th Day they went ashore, and travelled to a Place called Macauco, about 16 Leagues to Leeward, from whence they were sent by the Commander to Byamo, and from whence they were sent back to Cuba, where the Governor confined them 4 Days without Food, or the Liberty of going out to purchase any, when they had the Liberty by Day to seek Provisions, in which Time they purchased a Boat with some Gold that they had saved; and after 9 Days Confinement, the Governor obliged them to bring off what English Prisoners had escaped from the French to that Place, making with themselves 15: On Thursday the 23d of June, about the Evening, they left Cuba, and got on shore at Manchioneal-Bay, where they left their Boat, and travelled from thence to this Town on Foot.

There was a young Lady Passenger on board the Packet, whom they also treated with the utmost Cruelty and Indecency, turning her Clothes over her Head, &c. and could scarce be prevailed on to spare one Gown for her to come on shore with. The Packet had 8 Carriage Guns, 6 Swivels, and 26 Men; the Privateer had 10 Carriage Guns, 16 Swivels, and 110 Men: In the Engagement Capt. Blanco was killed, and one of his Mates, about 15 private Men, and upwards of 20 wounded, besides dismounting 5 of their Guns; the Packet received no Damage during the Engagement, but only in cool Blood as above related. The French Privateer began the Engagement under a St. George's Pendant at the Mast head; after some Time she hauled it down, and fought under a red Pendant only, which was shot away after engaging 7 Glasses, and they did not hoist any more Colours during the rest of the Engagement.

ST. JOHN's, in Antigua, September 24.

On Wednesday Evening returned here a Flag of Truce from the French Islands, which brought down thirteen Masters of English Vessels, amongst whom was Capt. John Furse, of the Brig. Betsy; bound from Bristol to Jamaica; she sailed from that Port the 8th of August, and was taken on the 12th of this Month by a Privateer of Guadaloupe.

This Gentleman went home in the June Fleet from St. Kitt's, and brings us the agreeable News of the safe Arrival of all the Vessels in less than six weeks, except the Sampson, Capt. Escott, who was taken by a Privateer, and afterwards retaken by a Man of War, who also took the Privateer, and carried them both into Falmouth.

The following Vessels were carried into Guadaloupe, from the 15th of August to the 20th of September.

Schooner Herrin, Caleb Hogden, from Piscataqua, for Montserrat.

Snow ----------, ---------- Bamfield, from Bristol for St. Christophers.

Brig Sally, ---------- Trype, from Boston, the Capt. has not been heard of.

Ship -----, Isaac Ringe, from Piscataqua, for Antigua.

Sloop Tryal, Pardon Tillinghast, from Rhode-Island, for ditto.

Sloop Esther, Joseph Warner, from N. London, for ditto.

Snow ------, ------ Osborn, from Gambia, for ditto.

Sloop -------, ---------- Hewes, from Africa, for St. Christophers.

Sloop ---------, William Taylor, from Rhode-Island, for Antigua

Sloop Tryal, Noah Scofield, from New London, for Barbados.

Brig Esther, James Sparks, from Philadelphia, for Antigua.

Brig. Lord Charlemont, Robert M'Mahon, from Londonderry, for ditto.

Brig Betsy, John Furse, from Bristol for Jamaica.

Snow Good Hope, Leech Harris, from Boston for Antigua.

Ship Peggy, William Whitson, from Africa, for St. Christophers.

Sloop -------, -------- Hamond, from Maryland, for Antigua.

Snow -----, ----- Whitten, from Boston, for Nevis.

The following Vessels were carried into Martinico from the 6th of September to the 15th.

Snow ----------, Dennis Maclane, from London, for St. Christophers.

Schooner Comely Sally, Zabdiel Potter, from Maryland, for Antigua.

Snow Stratham, Jos. Wills, from Piscataqua, for ditto.

Schooner Charles, Isaac Holland, from Maryland, for Barbados.

A Ship under Dutch Colours, from Cork, for St. Eustatia.

Stockholm, July 30. We are hastening into our Ports the necessary Preparations for the Embarkation of the Corps destined for Pomerania.

The following is an exact List of those Troops.

Cavalry, 500 Men of the Regiment of Horse-Guards, 500 of the Regiment of Ostrogothland, 500 of that of Westrogothland, 500 of that of Smalande, 1000 of the Regiment of Scania, and 1000 of the Regiment of Haland.

Infantry, 1200 of the Regiment of Foot-Guards, 1000 of the Prince Royal's, 920 from Uplande, 900 from Sundermania, 900 from Westermania, 600 from Dalecarlia, 600 from Nericia and Wormeland, 320 of the Regiment of Eastern Bothnia, 900 of that of Western Bothnia, 900 from Helsingia, 850 from Abo, 850 from Nylande, and 800 from the Corps of Artillery. In all, 4,000 Cavalry, and 10,740 Infantry.

There is already in Pomerania 1400 of the Queen's Regiment of Guards, 680 of the Regiment of Ostrogothland, 680 of that of Westrogothland, three Regiments of 1200 Men each, and 600 of the Corps of Artillery. Thus the whole Army going to be assembled in that Province will consist of 22,100 Men, including a Corps of 400 Hussars, that are to be raised in Pomerania.

Hague Aug. 12. By Letters from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's Head Quarters of the 9th Instant, the Army arrived at Verden the Day before, after having taken out of Nienbourg all the Wounded and Sick which were in a Condition to be transported, and likewise brought away all the Remains of the Magazines of that Place, Artillery and Ammunition.

Berlin, August 9. The King occupies with his Army in Lusatia the most advantageous Situation that the present Circumstances and the Face of the Country will allow; his Right extends to the Elbe, and his Left to the Spree, having Bautzen in his Counter, Dresden behind, and advanced Posts on the Frontier of Bohemia. The Court has just published the following Relation of the Encounter which happened lately on the Borders of Prussia, between a Detachment of Russian Grenadiers and Cossacks, and a Body of Prussian Hussars.

From the Head-Quarters of Marshal Lehwald, at Velau, in Prussia, August 4.

Colonel Malchowski, Commander of a Regiment of Hussars, having received Advice the 1st Instant that the Cossacks had made an Incursion at Niebudzen, 200 Horse were ordered out to fight them, but at their Approach the main Body of Cossacks had retired to the Village of Kunmelen, only a Party of Horse-Grenadiers, and a Detachment of Cossacks, who were ranged in order of Battle; they waited for our Troops with a firm Countenance in Appearance, they even advanced 200 Paces, and fired some Volleys. Malachowski fell upon them with 70 Horse, routed and pursued them beyond Mikutelen, a little Way from Katenau, without the Loss of a single Man, on his Side, having only 5 wounded, and one Horse killed. The Enemy left dead on the Spot 2 Lieutenants, and 73 Soldiers. We took 26 Prisoners, and according to their Deposition the Russian Party consisted of 160 Horse-Grenadiers, and 100 Cossacks, commanded by Major la Rue. They carried away with them thro' Katenau seven Waggons filled with wounded Men, and among whom was another Major, who is since dead.

Berlin, August 10. We learn from Lusatia, that the King's Army, before it was joined by the Corps under Marshal Keith, quitted on the 30th of last Month his Camp at Bautzen, and advanced near Gorlitz; whereupon the Austrians thought proper to draw back, and are at present encamped behind Zittau, where they seem resolved to entrench themselves.

Dresden, August 9. The King of Prussia is determined to hazard a third Battle, which it is thought the Austrians will decline, as their Hussars have penetrated within a Mile of this Place on the one Side, and the French Hussars have actually entered the Electorate on the other.

Hague, Aug. 10. Some Letters of the 2d Instant, from Leipsic, advise, that the King of Prussia had ordered all Strangers that served as Volunteers in his Army to withdraw immediately, and had forbid every one of his Officers to keep up any Correspondence whatsoever.

Nienbourg, Aug. 8. The Duke of Cumberland is still encamped in the Neighbourhood of Haya. Had it not been for the fatal Event of the Battle of the 18th of June, which disabled the King of Prussia from sending the Forces he proposed to the allied Army, his Royal Highness might have taken a different Position, and have advanced on the Side of Halberstadt or Magdebourg, having concerted his first Operations according to the Plan of his intended Junction. But after the Loss of that Battle, it would have been of no real Advantage to the Army of Observation to have marched towards Magdebourg, for besides being alone and unassisted, the Duke would have been cut off from every Place from whence he might have received Succours, whereas at present his Royal Highness commands the Lower Weser to the very Entrance of it, and preserves the Passes behind him free by Means of Verden, Brémen and Stade, and at the same Time secures a Communication with Hamburgh.

Dantzick, July 30. The King of Prussia has demanded the sixth Man of every City, and the fourth of every Village in his Dominions, to recruit his Troops, which have suffered greatly by Desertion.

Paris, Aug. 8. A very rich and most magnificent Present is preparing to be sent to a certain Nabob in India, who has promised to assist our Settlements with any Number of his Troops, in case of any hostile Attempts being made on them by the English; and also to join with our Forces in any Expedition which our Governor General may propose to put in Execution against them. The Value of this Present is computed at Three Millions of Livres.

Warsaw, Aug. 8. It is difficult to conceive the Anxiety the greater Part of our Nobility are under, on account of the Approach of the Russians; the natural Antipathy they bear to the Saxons, making them look on the present Situation of that unhappy Electorate as Circumstances only due to its Luxury and Pride. The Sentiments that the Publick have formed upon this, and some other Circumstances, have gained so much Ground amongst the Populace, that they have affronted frequently the Servants of his Majesty; and on the 26th past, the French Ambassador, who is disliked on the same Score, coming to Court on Occasion of the Holyday of St. Anne, his Coach was stopt, and preceded by that of the Primate, and the accustomed Privilege the French Ambassador has of being drawn up to the Door of the Castle, as well as the Nuncio and the Primate, was forcibly denied him; so that he was obliged to rank with other foreign Ministers. This, and several other Affronts, which his Majesty and the Court have met with since their Residence at Warsaw, it is said, has determined his Majesty to go and reside at Dantzick, till the Face of Affairs is changed.

Edinburgh, Aug. 18. We hear that the Draughts lately made from all the Regiments in Scotland, are ordered immediately to Glasgow, in order to embark for America.

LONDON.

August 9. Some letters received by a foreign Minister residing here, contain a hint of the French King's designing to abdicate the crown, his Majesty being strongly inclined to withdraw from all public business.

We can assure the Public from good Authority, that Lord Albemarle is in perfect Health, (notwithstanding some of the Daily Papers have already transferr'd his Title to his Brother, by ascertaining his Death) and we can also say with certainty, that none of the English Noblemen or Gentlemen with his Royal Highness have received any hurt, in the different Skirmishes with the French, tho' they have behaved with the greatest bravery on all occasions that have offered.

Five Regiments of Hanoverian Grenadiers attacked the 26th of last Month a Battery of 13 Pieces of Cannon, defended by 12 of the best Regiments in the French Army, of whom they made a great Slaughter; and notwithstanding the great Inequality took and kept Possession of the Battery. The Royal Hunters continue to be the Terror of the French Troops; and we hear that the Hussars and Light Troops of Count Puckenbourg behaved very gallantly.

On Thursday the right hon. William Pitt, and the right hon. Henry Bilson Legge, Esqrs. dined with the worshipful company of grocers, when the following toasts were drank, viz.

Health, long life, and perpetual fame to the two new members of this honourable company. Success and glory to old England in the secret expedition. May rewards and honours attend only the brave and the honest. To the revival of our good old constitution in church and state; and happy deliverance from excises, or inquisitions on foreign merchandize. To the downfal of monopolizers and infamous stockjobbing; a halter for those that humanity and honour bind not. To the fighting commanders, Vernon, West, Lockhart, &c.

As it is agreed on all Hands, that the late Advantage gained by the French over the Allies, was entirely owing to their Superiority of Numbers, it is now ſaid, that Meaſures are concerting to form an Army on the Confines of Hanover, that ſhall put a Check to the Progreſs of the French in that Quarter.

The Seahorſe Man of War, Capt. Taylor, is fitting out with all Expedition, at Sheerneſs, in order to proceed again on the ſame Cruize; as they know the two Privateers are at Fluſhing repairing their Damage. The late Engagement was certainly as gallant a Thing as has happened during the War. Capt. Taylor had only 22 Nine-Pounders 2 Three-Pounders, and 152 Men, and 2 Sloops of 14 Guns: Whereas the French had between them both, 60 Twelve-Pounders beſides Swivels, and 400 Men. The Engagement laſted three hours, almoſt within Piſtol-ſhot the whole Time. What makes our People the more eager is, to take Revenge for their Cruelty in firing Pieces of Bars of Iron, old Nails, and other Combuſtibles (this generous Enemy, as they would be called) whereas, as one of our Sailors writes in a Letter, he gave them nothing but *ſound Doctrine*.

We hear that the Right Hon. Lord Littleton, and Mr. Baſtide, Surveyor to the Board of Ordnance, have been at Milford-Haven to ſurvey the Harbour at that Place, in order for carrying the intended Fortifications into Execution.

We are informed, that ſome Officers belonging to the French King, have been detected in inveigling ſome People in Scotland and Ireland, to inliſt into the Service of that Crown, and narrowly eſcaped the Hand of Juſtice.

Aug. 23. The People of Holland highly commend the Conduct of the Duke of Cumberland, who after having ſtopt the French Army, retired in good Order. They unanimouſly agree, that if he had had 20,000 Men more, the Enemy would have been totally defeated.

The Carriages for a new Train of Artillery are drawn out upon Tower-Wharff, in order to be embarked.

On Tueſday and Yeſterday a great Quantity of Bullets were ſhipped from the Tower, for the Uſe of the Troops intended for a ſecond Expedition, which, it is ſaid, will be executed as ſoon as the preſent Troops at the Iſle of Wight, are gone.

A great many Scaling Ladders of a New Conſtruction, made in the Tower, are on board the Tranſports going round to Spithead; ſome of which may be almoſt inſtantaneouſly fixed, and will admit more than 30 Men to aſcend a-breaſt.

Auguſt 25. It being a Queſtion in almoſt every Company, How his majeſty received the News of the Duke's Defeat, and the Loſs of Hanover? We can aſſure the Public, upon good Authority, that his Majeſty received the News of thoſe two important Events without the leaſt Emotion; that he has ever ſince tranſacted the great Affairs of State with the ſame Readineſs and Eaſe as uſual; and that thoſe neareſt his Perſon could perceive no Difference in Temper or Behaviour, but that of more aſſiduous Application.

We hear Col. Haldane of the Guards is going Governor of Jamaica.

Auguſt 26. The intended Expedition is the Scheme of a certain worthy, tho' much neglected, Sea Officer. The Plan of Operation carries with it the higheſt Probability of Succeſs, however inſignificant the Enemy may repreſent it.

Some officers of the train of Artillery, and ſome gunners of the Navy, being ſolicited for by Admiral Knowles, to accompany him in the intended expedition, they were immediately granted, and are gone for Portſmouth, to embark on board the fleet.

The field baggage belonging to the three regiments of foot guards, is ordered to be got ready to ſet out at a minute's warning.

Since the re-eſtabliſhment of the late M----y, a coolneſs has ariſen between the firſt Commiſſioner of a certain Board, and a noble D--ke, which, it is feared, if not happily accommodated, will have a very bad influence on our American affairs.

The account given in the public papers of Admiral Boſcawen's reſignation is not true; that Admiral ſtill continues his rank and credit in the navy, and his employment in the Admiralty; his unexpected recal from a favourite expedition, for ſecret reaſons of ſtate, gave ſome occaſion of diſguſt; but the character of that worthy Admiral is ſuch, as to ſet him above any ſelfiſh conſiderations, when the honour and intereſt of his country are at ſtake. He is now, as he always has been, ſince he had the Honour of his Majeſty's Commiſſion, ready to ſacrifice his life for his King and Country.

From Hanover they write, that their new French Governor has given public notice to the inhabitants, If any French Soldier quartered upon them ſhall commit any exceſs, to give notice to the neareſt guard, and juſtice ſhall be immediately done them. This declaration has greatly quieted the minds of the people, who expected nothing leſs than to be plundered of their all: But they, on their part, are not to ſuffer the French to want for any thing. The Duke of Cumberland has withdrawn the garriſon, cannon and ſtores that were in Nienbourg. Every thing goes on as yet very quietly at Hanover. The French receive the public Revenue; but the exactions over and above from the particular principalities, are very conſiderable.

Aug. 27. By a Gentleman from the Borders of Norfolk we are adviſed, that the Harveſt was nearly over there laſt Week; and that the Corn of all Kinds is extraordinary good, and a vaſt rich Crop. It is the Opinion of many, that this Year's Produce will ſupply the Nation for three Years at leaſt.

All the Advices from Spain ſay, that the King invariably perſiſts in his Reſolution not to engage in the preſent Broils.

The Nelſon, Hubbard, from Virginia for London, is retaken by the Hercules Privateer, Captain Biſhop, and ſent into Briſtol.

Two Ships of War are gone for Helvoetſluys, ſome ſay to bring the Duke home.

Laſt Week 30,000 lb. of Gunpowder was ſhipped for Carolina.

Letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that in the Night, between the 21ſt and 22d of June, 184 Janiſaries wanted to begin a Rebellion; but that Notice thereof being inſtantly given to the Kiſlar Aga, and by him to the grand Vizir, this prime Miniſter cauſed the Ringleaders to be immediately ſeized and executed, and ſent the reſt to work on the Fortifications. Since that time all is quiet, and the foreign Miniſters have, it is ſaid, received freſh Aſſurances from the Grand Sultan, that he will not embroil himſelf, without juſt Reaſon, either with Vienna or Peterſburgh.

The Duke d'Aquilon, the Tartar's Prize, is bringing round from Portſmouth, to be refitted for a Privateer: She is to be called the Volunteer, to mount 30 Nine-pounders, beſides Orgons and Swivels, and to carry 300 Men. She is about 700 Tons, and a remarkable fine Sailer.

Auguſt 30.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, Auguſt 27.

"The Prince Edward man of war is arrived here with the loſs of her main and mizen maſts, and very much ſhattered, which was occaſioned by an engagement ſhe had laſt Wedneſday evening with a French frigate from 36 to 40 guns, 26 leagues to the weſtward of Scilly, lat. 49. 52. which was renewed on Thurſday morning, and continued till eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when the frigate ſheered off. It happened unlucky the Prince Edward had her main and mizen maſts ſhot away the firſt broadſide, and could never bring more than five guns to bear on the Frenchman; and the ſea ran ſo high that ſhe could not (tho' attempted) open her lower ports, which ſubjected her to great diſadvantage. She had ten men killed, and upwards of forty wounded, ſeveral of them mortally. When the engagement began they ſaw two large ſhips, one without her fore topmaſt, which they took to be French men of war."

On Thurſday arrived at Liverpool the ſhip Turbett, burthen 200 tons, laden with 500 barrels of flour, 400 barrels of wine in hogſheads, &c. 200 barrels of pork, 100 ditto of beef, 100 anchors of brandy, two truſſes of gold and ſilver-laced hats, 2000 in each, three buts of ſhoes, quantity 3000 pair, and a parcel of ſlops, &c. a French prize taken by the ſhip Liverpool privateer, capt. W. Hutchinſon commander, and the Fame privateer, of 10 guns and 70 men, belonging to Guernſey. The two privateers made an agreement to cruize in conſort, and to ſhare what they ſhould meet with in proportion to their guns and men, until they arrived at Kinſale, the place of rendezvous, the Guernſey captain being extremely well acquainted with the French coaſt. They cruized cloſe in ſhore, and had laid a ſcheme to go into Bourdeaux river, the little Guernſey-man to appear as a French privateer with a prize in company, in order to cut out ſome of the ſhips in that harbour; but as ſoon as they got into twenty fathom water, on the 8th inſtant, they fell in with the ſhip Turbett, and a brig and a ſnow in company with her, whom they took. Capt. Hutchinſon diſpatched the Guernſey privateer and three prizes (all bound for Canada) for Kinſale, and immediately gave chace to three other veſſels in ſight. The prize parted with her conſorts off the Oldhead of Kinſale, ſaw the privateer gave chace to a veſſel in ſight, and as the wind was contrary, bore away for this port. Capt. Hutchinſon, before he fell in with theſe prizes, had chaced a 17 gun privateer on ſhore on the coaſt of France, and had deſtroyed a fiſhing ſchooner, which he ſtript and burnt, after he had taken the priſoners on board.

Our laſt advices from Naples, which city is now become the center of politicks in Italy, repreſent affairs in that part of Europe in much confuſion. The Spaniſh branch of the houſe of Bourbon has its claims and pretenſions, which were but indifferently adjuſted at the laſt general peace; therefore ſhe thinks a properer ſeaſon can never offer than the preſent to make them good; and if the courts of Vienna and Verſailles do not ſpeedily enter into her views, it is very probable the world will be inſtructed as to the motives of thoſe armaments, which have been the object of ſo much ſpeculation for ſeveral years paſt.

BOSTON, October 24.

By a Letter from the Weſt-Indies, dated the 23d of September laſt, we have Advice, That the Captures to the Windward are very numerous, not one in twenty eſcaping. That the Privateer Brig King of Pruſſia, Capt. Roſſe, Commander, belonging to Rhode-Iſland, and who ſailed from this Port in Auguſt laſt, was loſt upon Anguilla Reef. The Maſter of her, Capt. White, was killed by the burſting of a Cohorn, and Mr. James Wendell, the Captain's Clerk, wounded, 'tis feared, mortally:---The other People ſaved.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Fort-Cumberland, in Chignecto, dated October 6, 1757.

------"We are all well, and the Works go on briſkly; we have now about 3000 good Troops, and the Garriſon in a good Poſture of Defence, beſides a ſtrong Entrenchment in Front.------I imagine the Reaſon of the Enemy's not troubling us is, becauſe their reconnoitring Parties have ſeen the Number of our Veſſels we have here, ſo they muſt think our Numbers much larger than they really are, as we have 15 Sail of Topſail Veſſels, and thoſe large, beſides 20 Sail of Sloops and Schooners.---This Night a Party of 300 Men marches towards the Bay Vert, to ſee if they can diſcover any Motions of the Enemy, and do what Damage to the Road they can."

NEW-YORK, October 31.

Monday laſt arrived at Sandy-Hook, from a Cruize, the Privateer Brig Prince of Orange, Capt. Canton, of Bermuda, mounting 18 Guns, and 120 Men: On the 17th of September, off the Havannah (where ſhe was bound to join the Spaniſh Fleet) he took a fine French Snow, loaded with Sugar, Coffee, and a large Quantity of Indigo, ſuppoſed a very valuable Prize: He parted from her in Lat. 31, Long. 71, and imagined, by the Winds he had, ſhe ſtood to the Northward, as he endeavoured to get into Bermuda, but could not effect it. He ſailed for Bermuda laſt Saturday, where he expects to find his Prize.

The Ship Grand Sultan, Monſieur Briol, late Commander, from Martineco, of and for Bourdeaux, is taken and carried into Rhode-Iſland, by the Privateer Brig Mars, Capt. Hunt, of that Iſland, and the Sloop Jolly-Batchelor, of Providence: She is a Ship of about 300 Tons, mounted 10 Iron Guns, had 50 Men, and is loaded with Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton: On the 30th ultimo, ſhe took the Sloop Sally, Capt. Montgomery, of this Port, bound to the Weſt-Indies, and ſent the Sloop to Martineco, but detained Capt. Montgomery on board, who arrived here laſt Thurſday from Rhode-Iſland, in a very ſickly Condition.

Next Day the Ship Brilliant, Monſieur de Rabine Ammeline, late Commander (but came in under the Command of Capt. Dennier) from Quebec for Cape-Francois, was ſent in here by the Privateer Ship King of Pruſſia, Capt. Thomas Seymour, and the Snow Mary Ann, Capt. John Shoals, both of this Port: They took her the 2d Inſtant, without firing a Gun, tho' ſhe mounts 16 Six-pounders, and had 60 Men: She has on board ſome Oil, Cordage, Ozenbrigs, &c. and is a fine Ship, about five Years old.

The above Ship had taken, on the 15th of September, a Snow from Maryland, bound to Barbados, Samuel Wiſe, Maſter, and after plundering her of every Thing valuable ſcuttled her. Captain Wiſe and his People are now here. About the 8th of September Capt. Wiſe ſpoke with the Ship King of Pruſſia, Capt. Gruſhe, of Boſton, who had weathered the Gale of Wind that happened four Days before, but had loſt ſome of his Top-maſts.

Capt. Dennier informs us, That on the 29th of September, Capt. Seymour ſpoke with a Dutch Schooner, bound to St. Euſtatia, from Porto-Paux, on Hiſpaniola, the Maſter whereof acquainted him, That Capt. William Murray, of the Privateer Brig Prince George, of this Port, with ſeveral of his Officers and Men, in the whole 24, arrived there in their Barge ſome Time before, having loſt their Veſſel in the Night of the 18th of Auguſt, on the Plate-Wreck (the Particulars of which were inſerted in our laſt) that it was very ſickly at the Weſt End of Hiſpaniola; and that many of their Merchantmen were detained in Port, for want of Seamen; that his Majeſty's Ships the Edinburgh, Dreadnought, and Auguſta, appeared ſo often on the Coaſt of Hiſpaniola, that the Inhabitants were apprehenſive they intended a Deſcent on the Iſland, for which Reaſon an Embargo had been laid on all Shipping for three Months; but that a large Fleet was ſoon to ſail for Old France.

The 15th Inſtant, Capt. Dennier ſpoke with the Privateer Snow Dreadnought, Capt. Taylor, in Lat. 30: 34, Long. 74: 29, all well on board.

Capt. Shoals, in a Letter of the ſecond Inſtant, ſays, That on the 23d of September he fell in with a large French Ship, which he ſoon came up with, and engaged ſmartly; but Night coming on, obliged him, it being very dark, to deſiſt; and next Morning ſhe was ſo far a Head, that he could not come up with her, tho' he ran 11 Knots, until ſhe got into Cape-Francois, where he ſaw the Pilot go on board her. In the Engagement Capt. Shoals was wounded thro' the fleſhy Part of the Arm; Joab Taylor, and John Potter, killed outright; Thomas Headon wounded in ſeven different Parts; and Joſeph Scannell received a Shot between his Windpipe and Collar Bone, and another in his Belly, but was in a Way of Recovery. Four Days after, Captain Shoals retook the Schooner Charming Betſy, of and from Piſcataqua, bound to Jamaica, and ſent her to that Iſland, ſhe being taken twelve Days before by a Letter of Marque Ship called the Count Saxe, of 16 6 Pounders, and 70 Men, bound from Quebec for the Cape, which Ship was the next Day run aſhore by three Engliſh Men of War that were lying at Samana Bay.

Extract of a Letter from Captain William Waymman, Commander of the Privateer Brig King George, of this Port, dated at Turk's Iſland, October 6, 1757.

"On the ſecond of this Inſtant we fell in with a Ship, bound from Quebec to Cape-Francois, the which we took, after an Engagement of three Hours. I parted with her this Day, to the Northward of this Iſland, and hope ſhe will arrive ſafe in your Port. Her Cargo is of no great Value; ſhe is a fine Ship, goes well, and is compleatly found, carrying 14 Four-pounders. In the Attack ſhe ſhattered our Sails and Rigging very much, wounded both our Maſts, killed one of our Men, and wounded ſeveral others. I have got the Veſſel in good Repair again, and am going directly to Monto Chriſto, to land my Priſoners, where I intend to cruize for the Fleet which is expected to ſail from thence every Day. Captains Seymour and Shoals were both in Company when we firſt ſaw the Ship, but they bore away (being in Concert) after another Ship, which was in Company with the one we took, when we firſt eſpied them, but ſeparated on our Approach, and at 10 P. M. we loſt Sight of them; at 6 in the Morning we came up with our Chace, and at 9 ſhe ſtruck. No Veſſel was in Sight, nor any Agreement made with one or other, further than uſual, as being in Sight. I have ſent all the Papers in the Prize by Captain Martin."

P. S. Captain Murray was caſt away about 6 Weeks ago, on the Plate-Wreck; he, with his Officers, and 18 Men were ſaved in the Barge, and got into Porto-Paux; two eſcaped in the Dory, one of which is on board Captain Seymour.

Laſt Week a Number of Artificers were ſet to Work, to erect on the Common, near Freſh-Water, a Range of Barracks, 422 Feet in Length, and will accomodate about 1000 Soldiers: This Building is to be finiſhed at the Expence of the Corporation, and to be carried on with all poſſible Expedition.

Extract of a Letter from our Correſpondent at Fort Herkheimer, (commonly called Hackermer's) ſituated on our Frontiers, dated October the 2d, 1757.

"We indeed have continual Alarms, have one even now whilſt I am Writing, a Boy this Inſtant firing at five Indians: They are only a ſcouting Party, after whom we have ordered a Purſuit; and hope a good Account. We have often been told we ſhould be attacked at ſuch and ſuch a Time, but it has hitherto proved falſe.---We are always alert, are now healthy, and full of Spirits, and truſt in God we ſhall always be able to give Account of ourſelves, whenever called to it by profeſs'd Friends, or real Enemies.

"As to what Miſchief has been done ſince I have been here, take as follows.----None but ſcalping Parties have appeared on the German Flatts: The greateſt Number they conſiſted of, as by the beſt Intelligence we have had, has not been more than Thirty.----July 17, 1757, being Sunday, the firſt ſcouting Party appeared, and attacked on the North Side of the River, our Garriſon being on the South: They took Priſoners Nine, and killed Three, one of them a Soldier belonging to the Garriſon.----Auguſt the 5th, on the North Side they killed Two, and ſcalped them.----Auguſt the 25th, on the ſame Side they killed One, and ſcalped him; alſo wounded another, but did not take him Priſoner.----September the 3d, they killed and ſcalped One other, beſides wounding Two more, but took neither of the Two Priſoners. Total taken, killed, and wounded, ſince the 24th of May, 1757, Nineteen. I am, &c."

The Diſaſter of the Engliſh Squadron off Louiſbourg the 25th of September laſt, is confirmed as follows, viz. The Tilbury Man of War, and Ferrit Sloop, loſt; the Nottingham loſt her Mizen-maſt and two Anchors, and had 7 Feet Water in her Hold; the Invincible of 74 Guns, Grafton of 70, Naſſau of 70, Prince Frederick of 70, Devonſhire of 66, Sunderland of 60, Eagle of 60, and Centurion of 50, all loſt their Maſts; as alſo the Captain of

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the *New-Printing-Office*, POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1758.

of 70 Guns, who was very nigh being loſt, having ten Feet Water in her Hold, and the Sea made a Breach over her for ſome Time; the Nightingale of 20 Guns loſt her Mizen and Main-top-Maſts; the Bedford, Defiance, and Lightning Fireſhip, eſcaped; the Terrible of 74 Guns, Northumberland of 70, Somerſet of 70, Kingſton of 60, and Windſor of 60, are well. Several of the Ships threw over their Guns, to the Amount of about 100. Admiral Hardy hoiſted his Flag on board the Windſor, and with the Invincible, Sunderland, Captain and Defiance, ſailed for England. After the Storm was over, the Admiral ſent the Lightning Fireſhip to look into Louisbourg; but ſhe was not returned when the laſt Accounts came from Halifax, ſo that no Intelligence is yet received of the Damage the French may have received.

ANNAPOLIS, October 20.

We hear from Fort-Cumberland, that the Week before laſt, upwards of Twenty Cherokees marched from thence, and about Eight Miles above the ſaid Fort, upon George's-Creek, fell in with a Party of Shawaneſe and Delawares, and ſome French, with whom they had a Skirmiſh, which laſted about a Quarter of an Hour; the Cherokees kept the Field, and brought into Fort-Cumberland a French Enſign's Scalp, and his Inſtructions, and ſeveral Match-Coats and Mockaſeens.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.

In a Letter from Maryland, dated the 23d ult. it is ſaid, that a Veſſel in five Weeks from Liverpool was juſt arrived there, and brought Advice, that the King of Pruſſia had had a Battle with, and beat, the Auſtrians; which we hope will be confirmed.

Friday laſt Captain Stiles arrived here from Antigua, by whom there is Advice, that a great Number of Privateers were ready to ſail from Martineco, and waited only till they thought the Hurricanes might be over. With him came Paſſenger Captain Sparks, late of the Brig Eſther of this Port, who was taken, and carried into Guadaloupe. He adviſes, that the Privateers of that Place were alſo getting ready for a Cruize; and that the French had at Martineco a Man of War of 60 Guns, one of 50, one of 36, and one of 26 Guns.

The Sloop Molly, Captain Aborn, from Rhode-Iſland for Jamaica, is taken by the French; and the Nancy, Captain Holloway, from the ſame Place, and bound to the ſame Iſland, is caſt away on Heneaga, and both Veſſel and Cargo loſt.

The Friendſhip, Captain Rees, mentioned in our laſt to be aſhore on the Croſs Ledge, is got off, and come up to Town.

Arrived. Capt. Rawle, at Dublin, Capt. Taylor, at Newfoundland, and Capt. Salter at Antigua, from this Port.

*** Thoſe Gentlemen that ſubſcribed for this Paper when GEORGE M'CLEAVE began to ride Poſt, are hereby informed that their Years were up ſome time ago, and are requeſted to ſend in the Remainder of their Subſcription; likewiſe to ſignify whether they deſign to take the Gazette for another Year.

The ſame Notice is alſo given to our Subſcribers, whoſe Times commenced when ABRAHAM COWARDIN began to ride.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Catherine, Jeffery Cooper, from New-York.
Sloop Hanover, Standfaſt Wyatt, from Ditto.
Sloop Two Brothers, Nathaniel Woodbury, from Bermuda.
Sloop Charming Polly, James Lightbourne, from Ditto.
Sloop Reynolds, Iſaac Martin, from Georgia.
Sloop Brothers, Henry Stiles, from Antigua.
Sloop Abigail, Peter Groves, from Salem.
Sloop Charming Molly, Ezekiel Cuſhing, from Piſcataqua.
Sloop Lenniſtone, William Child, from North-Carolina.
Sloop Swallow, Comfort Peck, from Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Sea Nymph, William Simpſon, from St. Kitts.
Schooner Betſy, Samuel Hinchley, from Rhode-Iſland.
Schooner Sally, George Aſhby, from Salem.
Schooner Three Brothers, Joſeph Luce, from Ditto.
Schooner Richmond, Iſaac Comron, from Bermuda.
Brig Friendſhip, Daniel Rees, from Liverpool.
Ship Suſannah, Moſes Rankin, from Antigua.
Ship Speedwell, Thomas Lake, from New-Providence.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Fanny, Archibald Gardiner, for Newry.
Ship Britannia, Leſter Falkner, for Jamaica.
Sloop Hanover, Standfaſt Wyat, for N. York, & Rh. Iſland.
Sloop Swallow, Comfort Peck, for Rhode-Iſland.
Schooner Three Brothers, Joſeph Luce, for Ditto.
Schooner Leopard, Thomas Church, for Boſton.
Schooner Fair Lady, William Morton, for Ditto.
Schooner Nancy, Aaron Newhale, for Ditto.
Schooner Sally, George Aſhby, for Salem.
Ship Two Brothers, Elias Young, for St. Kitts.

CLEARED. Sloop Frances, Robert Harvey, to Antigua.
Sloop Seaflower, Edward Butler, to Piſcataqua.
Sloop Saliſbury, Benjamin Hinde, to Boſton.
Schooner Free-Maſon, Samuel Martin, to Jamaica.
Schooner Nancy, Aaron Newhale, to Boſton.
Brig Prince of Wales, J. Edward Hamilton, to Antigua.

To-morrow will be publiſhed, and ſold by William Bradford,
The AMERICAN MAGAZINE,
Or MONTHLY CHRONICLE for the *Britiſh* Colonies,
For *OCTOBER*, 1757.
To be continued. Price to Subſcribers *One Shilling*, *Pennſylvania* Currency, each Month.
By a SOCIETY of Gentlemen.
Subſcriptions for the above Magazine are taken in by WILLIAM BRADFORD, at the *London Coffee-Houſe*.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Poſt Office, Philadelphia,
JOHN JERMAN's Almanack for the Year 1758; containing the Table of Houſes for the Latitude of 40 Degrees North, with ſeveral other Things improving and entertaining; beſides the Lunations, Eclipſes, Planets Motions and Aſpects, Judgment of the Weather, the Time of the Sun and Moon's Riſing and Setting, Seven Stars Riſing, Southing and Setting, High-water, Spring tides, Fairs Courts, Meetings, and other obſervable Days. Fitted to the Latitude of 40 Degrees North, and a Meridian of five Hours Weſt from London, but may, without much Error, ſerve from Newfoundland to South Carolina. ‖

Solebury in Bucks County, October 27, 1757.
TO be ſold by Stephen Wilſon, a Lot of Ground, lying in Solebury Townſhip, Bucks County, about two Miles from Buckingham Meeting-houſe, containing ſix Acres of Land, with a Stone Houſe on it, about 30 Feet by 20, and a Cellar under the whole Houſe, a Kitchen, a good Well at the Door, never dry; about Half the Land Meadow, with a fine young bearing Orchard. It is very convenient for a Tanner, Sadler or Shoemaker, they being wanted, or any other Tradeſman. For Terms of Sale, enquire of Stephen Wilſon, near the Premiſes. †

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet (Price One Shilling and Threepence)
MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Eaſton*, in the Months of *July* and *Auguſt*, 1757.

WANTED immediately,

A GOOD COOPER, for packing Pork and Beef. A Perſon of a good Character, may meet with ſuitable Encouragement, by applying to the Subſcriber, living in Burlington County, who has good Staves, and a fine Conveniency to work in; and for the future the Perſon may, if he chuſes, provide Staves for himſelf. ¶ WILLIAM FOSTER.

For CHARLES-TOWN, in SOUTH-CAROLINA, and will ſail the Tenth of this inſtant November,
The Brigantine TOM,
EDWARD CLAGUE Commander.
FOR Freight or Paſſage, apply to THOMAS WALLACE, who is determined to go with ſaid Veſſel, and begs Leave to aſſure his Friends, that his informing them thereof, is not an evaſive Scheme to get in his Debts (as is frequently done) he therefore requeſts and expects, that ſuch as owe him Money, will immediately pay in their reſpective Debts, which will infinitely oblige him.

To be LETT or SOLD,

A Commodious Dwelling houſe and Bake houſe, in Gray's Alley, conveniently ſituated for carrying on the Baking Buſineſs. For Terms, enquire of the Subſcriber, reſiding on the Premiſes. MARY WEYMAN. Tbc.

Philadelphia, October 28, 1757.
ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Gillis, late of New-Caſtle County, by Bill, Bond, or Book Debt, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to Thomas Montgomery, near Chriſtine Bridge, or Mr. Robert Alexander, Merchant, who are fully impowered by the Adminiſtrator of the ſaid John Gillis's Eſtate to recover and receive the ſame; otherwiſe they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the Law directs. THOMAS MONTGOMERY, ROBERT ALEXANDER.

N. B. The Ship SUSANNAH, Moſes Rankin Commander, for Newry, will ſail with all poſſible Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Thomas Montgomery, at Chriſtine Bridge, or ſaid Commander on board, at Edgar's Wharff.
¶ T. b. c. 6 W.

To be SOLD,

A New SCHOONER, about 36 Feet Keel, 16 Feet and a Half Beam, and 6 Feet Hold, fit for the Shalloping Buſineſs. Enquire of WILLIAM and DAVID M'ILVAINE. ‖

STray'd from the Subſcriber, living in Martick Townſhip, Lancaſter County, about the 18th of June laſt, two Steers, each about four Years old, of a ſmall ſize; one ſpotted black and white, the other red and white, and each of them has a Piece cut off the Top of their Horns, and it is ſuppoſed they are together, being wrought for ſome Time in one Yoke. Whoever ſends Intelligence to the Subſcriber where they are, and ſo as they may be had again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by
THOMAS SMITH. ‡

STOPED, on the 22d of October laſt, by Maurice and Edmund Nihell, Brewers, a red Cow, with a Bull Calf, about 2 Months old, and ſeems to be her ſecond Calf: She tormented us much laſt Winter, and now begins to do the ſame, by which we ſuppoſe her a conſiderable Time a Stray. The Owner proving Property, and paying Charges, is deſired to take her away. ¶

STrayed from Jonathan Mifflin, on the 11th of the Ninth Month, 1757, a dry milch Cow with Calf, of a browniſh red, her Horns ſtanding out, has a young Look, and fat.

And on the 14th of the ſame Month, ſtrayed another Cow, lately calved, with a large Milk Bag, and fine Teats, a kind of browniſh Red on her back, much White on her Belly, Face and Legs, in Spots, her Horns ſmall, and turn inwards. Any Perſon bringing home the ſaid Cows, or ſending Word to the Owner, ſhall be fully rewarded.

Said Mifflin hath a ſmall Plantation to lett, on Germantown Road: And wants to hire a Man capable of managing a Meadow, and a ſmall Garden. *

RUN away on the 20th of October laſt, from William Snowden of Amwell, in the County of Hunterdon, and Province of New Jerſey, a High Dutch Servant Woman named Anna Catherina Michtilin, has a down Look, of middle Stature, well ſett, about 25 or 26 Years of Age, much freckled, has black Eyes and black Hair; had with her a Female Child, about a Year and 10 Months old with dark Eyes: Had on when ſhe went away, a blue and white ſtriped Linſey Woolſey Gown, a black and white ſtriped Linſey Petticoat, a Pair of Moſs coloured Stockings, new footed, and old Shoes; took with her a Woman's cloak, of a deep blue, with ſome Wool, and other Things; the Child's Cloathing was of a ſmall black and white ſtriped Linſey. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant and ſecures her in any Goal, ſo that her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by
WILLIAM SNOWDEN. ¶

TO be ſold, by publick Vendue, on the 17th of November inſt. at the late Dwelling-houſe of William Hinton, deceaſed, oppoſite the City Alms houſe, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſundry Houſhold Furniture, viz. Two large oval Tables, a good Eight-day Clock, Feather Beds, and Sacking Bottom Bed ſteads, Looking-glaſſes, a large Quantity of Pewter, and ſome Tin Ware, Chairs, and divers other Things, too tedious to mention. The Vendue to begin at Ten a Clock.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of ſaid William Hinton, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, and thoſe who have any juſt Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be ſettled by WILLIAM BEALE, *Adminiſtrator.* *

RUN away on the 23d of October laſt, from George Ely, of Bucks County, in Pennſylvania, a Negroe Man, named Pomp; he is a ſhort well ſet Fellow, and has a large Scar on his Breaſt, occaſioned by a Sore he had ſome time ago, is by Trade a Refiner of Iron, and ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh: Had on when he went away, a new green Jacket, Leather Breeches, one Pair Check Trowſers, and a Pair of Ozenbrigs Ditto, one white Linen Shirt, and one Ozenbrigs Ditto, grey Yarn Stockings, good Shoes, with Braſs Buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ſaid GEORGE ELY, or MOSES STANDLEY, in Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A Plantation, containing about 200 Acres, near 100 of which cleared, with a good Dwelling-houſe and Barn, and a good Orchard, ſituated in Cumberland County, in Weſt-Jerſey, about ſix Miles from the Town of Greenwich, upon the main Road from that Town to Philadelphia, and five Miles from the Court-Houſe at Cohanſie Bridge. The Title is indiſputable. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to the Subſcriber, living upon ſaid Plantation, SAMUEL MOORE. ¶

Philadelphia, October 26, 1757.

STray'd about ſix Weeks ago, from Alexander Parker, living in Arch ſtreet, oppoſite the Academy, a red Cow, bobbed on both Horns with the Letters W A. *She has a Lump on one of her hind Legs, a white Spot on the Rump, ſome white about her Belly and Legs, and was near Calving. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Cow, ſo that the Subſcriber may have her again, ſhall receive Ten Shillings Reward, paid by me* ALEXANDER PARKER. ⊕

STRAYED away from the Philadelphia Market, on the 29th of laſt Month, a black Mare, betwixt thirteen and fourteen Hands high, about nine Years old, is a natural Pacer, has a ſhort bob Tail, ſome Saddle Spots, no Shoes, and had on a Man's Saddle and Bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to Jonathan Edwards's Ferry, upon Schuylkill, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by
JOSEPH PHIPPS.
N. B. The above Mare was branded IP on the near Shoulder.

DESERTED from his Majeſty's Forty-fourth Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel James Abercrombie, the following Soldiers, viz.

From the Grenadier Company, John Shirley, five Feet, eight Inches and three Quarters high, 28 Years of Age, by Calling a Labourer, born in Ireland, black Complexion, ſtrong made, and marked with the Small-pox.

James Margiſon, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, 35 Years of Age, by Calling a Labourer, born in England, fair Complexion, and fair Hair, round faced, with a Cut on his Noſe.

From the General's Company, Richard Pritchard, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, 30 Years of Age, by Calling a Labourer, born in Ireland, black Complexion, black Hair, round faced, well made.

From Captain Halket's Company, Thomas Smith, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, 28 Years of Age, by Calling a Labourer, born in Scotland, black Complexion, black Hair, thin faced, ſpeaks French and Dutch.

From Captain Lee's Company, Jacob Haily, 5 Feet 7 Inches high 27 Years of Age, by Calling a Labourer, born in Germany, ſwarthy Chmplexion, black Hair, round faced, well made.

Richard Liueſly, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, by Trade a Weaver, born in England, fair Complexion, ſhort fair Hair, thin faced, marked with the Small-pox.

From Captain Harvey's Company, Marmaduke Smith, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, 21 Years of Age, by Trade a Gunſmith, born in England, ſwarthy Complexion, black Hair, round faced, well made.

From Colonel Gage's Company, James Sheringham, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, 36 Years of Age, by Calling a Schoolmaſter, born in England, black Complexion, black Hair, well made, round faced.

Any Perſon who ſhall apprehend any of the above Deſerters, and ſecure them in the neareſt Goal, ſhall, upon Notice being ſent to Enſign Watſon, commanding a Party of ſick at Amboy, be intitled to a Reward of Forty Shillings Sterling.

RUN away, on the 25th of September laſt, from Alexander Alexander, a Servant Man, and a Servant Woman; the Man named Thomas Conolly, and the Woman named Mary. The Man is of a middle Stature, and ſwarthy Complexion: Had on when he went away, a whitiſh Cloth Jacket, and a blue one under it, a new Check Shirt, white Cloth Breeches, old Shoes and Stockings, is a Blackſmith by Trade, and ſays he was born in England. The Woman is red haired, and much freckled. It is ſuppoſed they will change their Names, and paſs for Man and Wife. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſo that their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by
¶ ALEXANDER ALEXANDER.

The remaining ſtore-goods belonging to the late Captain *William Grant*, deceaſed, conſiſting of the following articles (in order to cloſe the ſales) are now to be ſold at the loweſt rates for ready money, at THOMAS BOURNE's ſtore, near the Market-ſtreet wharff, viz.

PADUASOYS, India and Engliſh taffeties, white perſian alamode, damaſks, black, ſcarlet and crimſon breeches patterns, black ſilk ſtockings, cloth colour'd mittens and gloves, ſilk laces, a variety of ſilk handkerchiefs, plain and figured ribbons, baladine ſewing ſilk, ſilverets, rich ſpangles, crapes, grazets, Iriſh ſtuffs, a fine aſſortment of camblets, camblettees, fine ſaggathies, double and ſingle alopeens Venetians, ſtriped calimancoes, florettas, yd. wd. plains, corded and plain poplins, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, wadding, hair cloths, printed cottons, linens, fine and coarſe chints, calicoes, cotton curtain patterns, counterpanes, gloves, mitts, flowered demity and cotton gowns, a large parcel of mens and womens gloves, Iriſh linens, tandems, bag hollands, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, damaſk and diaper table-cloths, barnagoze, cotton and printed handkerchiefs, tapes, bobbins, laces, gartering, qualities, horſe-hair and Leghorn hats, coarſe cap lace, black lace, a fine aſſortment of fans, umbrelloes, necklaces, pins, needles, temple and young green ſpectacles, table matts, mahogony framed looking glaſſes, a curious aſſortment of pictures, many of them quite new, Scots, nuns and coloured threads, veſt and ſhirt buttons, bed bunts, ſtay cord and braid, blank books, paper hangings, a very large quantity of ironmongery, copper, tin, braſs, and cutlary, lead, window glaſs, cloves, Flavel's and Pearſall's works, a large parcel of muſkets and bayonets, &c.

WHEREAS all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Captain William Grant deceaſed, have been repeatedly deſired to pay the ſame, and many have neglected to comply with ſaid Requeſts; the Executors are now obliged to give Notice to every one ſo indebted (as if particularly named) that unleſs they make immediate Payment, they may expect to be ſued without further Notice. MARY GRANT, SAMUEL SMITH, THOMAS BOURNE, JOHN WALLACE.

STOLEN or ſtrayed, on the 27th of June laſt at Night, from the Subſcriber, living at the Sign of the New White Horſe, in Whiteland Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the Great Coneſtogoe Road, a bright bay Mare, two Years old paſt, upwards of 14 Hands high, black Mane and Tail, has a Star in her Forehead, has been lately docked, paces and trots, has neither Brand nor Ear Mark, and had a Pair of Iron Hopples on. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mare, and Thief, if ſtolen, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, but if the Mare only, Thirty Shillings, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN NEALLY. 10 W. ⊕

BORDENTOWN STAGE continued.

JOSEPH BORDEN's Stage-boat, Daniel Harriſon maſter, attends the Crooked Billet wharff every Monday and Tueſday; and his ſhallop, Joſeph Lanning maſter, at the ſame place, every Friday and Saturday; ſtage waggons attend the ſaid boats; the ſtage-boat at Amboy commanded by Aaron Edwards.

As to the owners of the Burlington ſtage boaſting of their advantages being ſuperior to mine, I ſhall not take the trouble to make reply to, becauſe the publick, by this time, are the beſt judges of our ſtages, and their advantages, only ſhall juſt note the laſt clauſe of their advertiſement (that is) they ſay we are one tide longer upon the water than they are, which in fact is ſaying we are always two tides upon our paſſage, well done brother adventurers, that is a large one. All gentlemen and ladies that pleaſe to favour me with their buſineſs, may depend upon the utmoſt care and diſpatch of their humble ſervant, JOSEPH BORDEN, jun.

*** KENT COUNTY LOTTERY TICKETS ſold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

Philadelphia, November 3, 1757.

For KILLIBEGS and SLIGOE,

The SNOW
MORNING-STAR,
MICHAEL WALSH,
Commander;

Burthen about 150 Tons, will sail in ten Days from this Date.

For Freight or Paſſage apply to Conyngham and Neſbitt, or to the Commander on board, at Hamilton's Wharff. ¶

For LONDONDERRY directly,

The SHIP
CULLODEN,
WILLIAM HOPE
Commander;

Has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to *Conyngham* and *Neſbitt*, or ſaid Commander.

For CHARLES-TOWN, in *South-Carolina*,

The SHIP
PEGGY,
JAMES ABERCROMBIE,
Maſter;

Will ſail about the Middle of this Month. For Freight or Paſſage, agree with Meſſieurs *Charles* and *Alexander Stedman*, or ſaid Commander on board, now lying at *James Payne's* Wharff.

N. B. She has extraordinary Accomodations for Paſſengers, is a Letter-of-Marque, and mounts twelve Guns.

For BELFAST,

The SHIP
KING GEORGE,
CHARLES DINGEE
Commander;

Is a Letter of Marque, and compleatly fitted, with good Accommodations for Paſſengers; has two Thirds of her Cargoe already engaged, and will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, agree with SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or ſaid Commander on board, at Mr. Buckridge Sims's Wharff.

N. B. Scott and M'Michael have removed their Store to the Houſe where the late Capt. William Grant lived in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets.

For NEWRY,

The SHIP
FANNY,
ARCHIBALD GARDNER
Commander;

Has Part of her Cargoe engaged, and will be clear to ſail by the 20th of November. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or ſaid Commander on board, at Mr. Buckridge Sims's Wharff.

For ANTIGUA.

The SHIP
FRIENDSHIP,
THOMAS COCHRAN
Maſter;

Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter, at Powell's Wharff, or to Conyngham and Neſbitt; who have for ſale, on reaſonable terms, Muſcovado ſugar by the hogſhead or barrel; Indico by the dozen, or larger quantity; a few caſks of cinnamon bark, and a parcel of dry hides.

Philadelphia, October 27, 1757.

For DUBLIN,

The SHIP
WILLIAM,
WALTER RENCH
Maſter,

Lying at STAMPER's Wharff,
And has Half of her Cargoe ready to put on board.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN STAMPER.

N. B. She has good Accommodations for Paſſengers. ¶

Now fitting out for a Cruize againſt His Majeſty's Enemies, and will ſail in ten Days,

The BRIGANTINE
BLAKENEY,
MOSES MINSHALL,
Commander;

Mounts 16 Carriage and 28 Swivel Guns, and to carry 130 Men. All Gentlemen Sailors, and others, who are inclined to enter on board, may ſee the Articles at *George Hawkins's*, in Front-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, October 27, 1757.

Imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, and the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

Richard Footman, and Company,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet,

A Neat aſſortment of European goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which they will ſell cheap for caſh or ſhort credit.

RICHARD FOOTMAN, intending for England next Month, deſires all Perſons indebted to him and company to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands to bring in their accounts.

Philadelphia, October 10, 1757.

BY *Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Friday, the fourth Day of November next, about three a Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Charles Jenkins, in Market ſtreet, will be expoſed to Sale, by publick Vendue, three certain Meſſuages or Tenements, and Lot of Ground, ſituated in Walnut-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Front, on the ſaid Street, 94 Feet, and in Depth 220 Feet, late the Eſtate of Joſeph and John Hitchcock, ſeized and taken in Execution by* JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 10, 1757.

BY *Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Monday, the ſeventh Day of November next, on the Premiſes, about three a Clock in the Afternoon, will be expoſed to Sale, by publick Vendue, a voluable Plantation, pleaſantly ſituated in Lower Merion, about ſix Miles from Philadelphia, containing about 300 Acres, near half cleared, a good Stone Houſe, Barn, and fine Orchard, with other conſiderable Improvements, late the Eſtate of Daniel Byles deceaſed, ſeized and taken in Execution by* JAMES COULTAS, *Sheriff.*

Philadelphia, October 21, 1757.

TO be ſold, by way of publick Vendue, on Thurſday, the firſt Day of December next enſuing this Date, a Lot of Ground, with a very good Dwelling-houſe and Stable thereon; the Buildings new, and ſituated on the great Road that leads to Duck-Creek Landing, and not above Half a Mile from ſaid Landing; a very convenient Place for any Kind of publick Buſineſs. Attendance will be given on ſaid Day by the Subſcriber, at 12 a Clock, living on ſaid Premiſes.

¶ WILLIAM CREIGHTON.

N. B. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may ſee the Premiſes, and know the Terms of Sale, any time before ſaid Day, by applying to the above William Creighton.

Cheſter, October 24, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on the Twelfth Day of November next, about One o'Clock in the Afternoon of that Day, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, on the Premiſes, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement Plantation, and two Tracts or Parcels of Land, lying contiguous together, ſituate in Springfield Townſhip, in Cheſter County, containing in the whole 120 Acres and 22 Perches, bounded by Lands of James Crozier, Joſhua Thomſon, Peter Dicks, and Land late of John Davis, late the Eſtate of William Caldwell, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in Execution, by ⊙ JOHN FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

New-Jerſey, Glouceſter County, October 10, 1757.

TAKEN up, and committed to the common Goal of ſaid County, on Suſpicion of being Runaway Servants, the following Perſons, viz. Thomas Headen, a ſhort thick Fellow, of a ſwarthy Complexion, much pitted with the Small-pox, was born in England, and very poorly cloathed. Alſo Mary Headen, who paſſes for his Wife; ſhe is a young Woman, of a fair Complexion, and wears a bluiſh flower'd Silk Gown. It is ſuppoſed they have come from ſome Part of Maryland, and that they have changed their Names. They ſay they landed at Annapolis, and came in with one Captain Cole. They have with them ſundry Things, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. Any Perſon that claims Property in them, is deſired to come and take them away in one Month from the Date hereof.

¶ ROBERT FRIEND PRICE, Sheriff. ¶

To be SOLD,

THE mills and plantation of Nathaniel Ware, Eſq; ſix miles above Trenton, on the river Delaware, Weſt-Jerſey. The plantation contains about 400 acres, 200 of which are cleared. The land is of eaſy culture, and the ſoil extremely natural to all ſorts of grain, wheat being neither liable to be devoured by inſects, nor heaved out by the froſt. There are two good dwelling houſes, a large barn, cart-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, and cooper's ſhop, a neat garden, with cedar pales, a young bearing orchard, and the whole under good fence. The mill-houſe is of ſtone, 60 feet in length, and 24 in breadth, is an over-ſhot, has two pair of ſtones, the bolting-mill, &c. all go by water. It is well accuſtomed, and known to make as good work as the beſt mill in the Jerſeys. It may alſo command wheat enough, and is conveniently ſituated for New-York and Philadelphia markets, being leſs than 30 miles of good waggon road from Brunſwick, and boats carrying 50 or 60 caſks may load at the mill-door for Philadelphia. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, either the whole or part, may apply to Capt. Thomas Clarke of New York, or William Clayton in Trenton, and be by them informed of the title and conditions of ſale. ⊕ 5t. Tbc.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

By the Subſcriber, living in Frankford,

A Commodious two Story Brick Houſe, 20 Feet front, and 30 back, two Rooms on a Floor, and compleatly finiſhed, with a Lot of Ground, containing about three Quarters of an Acre, or thereabouts, lying on the great Road leading from Philadelphia to Briſtol. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame, may know the Terms, by applying to JOSEPH PAUL. ¶

Philadelphia, October 3, 1757.

THE Managers of the Dover Lottery hereby give the Publick Notice, that as Numbers of their Tickets were ſent abroad to different Places for Sale, and they have not yet received the Returns, whether they are ſold or not, they could not draw at the time mentioned in the Scheme; they have therefore appointed the 15th Day of January next for that Purpoſe, when the ſeveral Purchaſers may attend, if they think proper.

N. B. The Managers have ſtill in their Hands ſome Tickets to diſpoſe of. Tbc.

Philadelphia, October 11, 1757.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Arent Haſſert, deceaſed, on Mortgage, Bond, Note, or otherwiſe, are hereby again required to make immediate Payment to the Subſcribers, or they will be under a Neceſſity of taking lawful Means to oblige them to it, in order to ſettle the Affairs of ſaid Eſtate.

SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, and PAUL KRIPNER, Executors.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1757.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Morris Morris, brewer, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted by ELIZABETH MORRIS, Adminiſtratrix.

And all thoſe indebted to the Partnerſhip of Morris and Jones, are deſired to pay to the ſurviving Partner. The Brewing Buſineſs is now carried on by Jones and Widow Morris. Thoſe that are pleaſed to favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend on the beſt Uſage. They give ready Money for Barley, Malt, Hops and Wood.

Philadelphia, October 13, 1757.

THOMAS WALLACE,

Intending to leave the Province in three Weeks from this Date,

DESIRES *all Perſons indebted to him to pay; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt him, to bring in their Accounts, which will much oblige him.*

GEORGE BRYAN

HAS removed his Goods from his Houſe in Front-ſtreet, above Market-ſtreet, to the large Store on the Bank, exactly oppoſite; the Store Mr. Footman and Company lately held. He has lately imported a Variety of Goods from London and Liverpool; particularly Woollens and Worſteds for Winter Wear; a large Aſſortment of Checks, Cotton Hollands, Linen Handkerchiefs, printed Cottons, Silk Handkerchiefs, Iriſh Linens, with many other European and India Goods.

N. B. Engliſh Sail Canvas; Shirts for Soldiers.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1757.

ON Monday, the 24th of this Inſtant October, will be opened, at the Houſe of James Dickey, in Third ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, an Evening School, where will be taught Writing, Arithmetick, in the moſt plain, practical and conciſe Method, vulgar and decimal; Merchants Accompts according to the true Italian Method of Dr. and Cr. by double Entry; Extraction of the Square, Cube, Biquadrat and Surſolid Roots; Algebra, &c. by A. MORTON.

N. B. Young Gentlemen inclining to improve themſelves in thoſe Branches of uſeful Knowledge, may agree for the Winter Seaſon, or otherwiſe, at a reaſonable Rate, with ſaid Morton, at his Lodgings (Captain Brown's) in Walnut-ſtreet. †

ON the tenth Day of November, 1757, at the dwelling Plantation of Cateſby Cocke, in Fairfax County, Virginia, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, for Bills of Exchange or current Money of Virginia, Maryland, or Pennſylvania, with one Year's Credit, without Intereſt, and two Years longer upon Intereſt, if deſired, ſundry valuable Tracts of Land, to the Quantity of 20,000 Acres and upwards, lying in Fairfax, and the Counties adjacent; ſome of theſe Tracts are about ſeven, and none above forty Miles from Navigation, ſeveral of them near Kittoctan Creek, cloſe by the Meeting-houſe, and convenient to Church, Court houſe, and Merchant-mill, with Streams of Water running through them, fit for Mills, Meadowing, Farming, and Planting. On the ſaid Tracts are many Tenements yielding Rents, and two fine Negroe Quarters; alſo the dwelling Plantation, known by the Name of Belmont, containing above 1300 Acres, upon Occoquon-bay, and Pohick creek, to be ſold altogether, in two Parcels, being 17 Miles below the Town of Alexandria, 12 from Dumfries, and 3 from Coleheſter, and in a very good Neighbourhood; the Situation is exceedingly healthy, pleaſant and profitable, having a large and beautiful Proſpect for 30 Miles down Potowmack River; a large Dwelling-houſe, with great Conveniencies of Cloſets, deep and dry Cellars, a bricked Well, cloſe to the Houſe and Garden, extreme fine Water, not quite 26 Feet deep; Orchards of the choiceſt Fruit, large Marſhes, improvable at a ſmall Expence; great Quantities of Hay are yearly mowed; the Bay of Occoquon ſemicircularly borders this Land, and for a Mile affords the fineſt Shore imaginable for hawling a Seine, beſides the uſual Fiſhing for Pearch, Carp, Baſs, &c. here is an extraordinary Fiſhery in the Months of January, February and March, for Shad, there having been generally ſold freſh, in the Seaſon, to the Value of Sixty Pounds, beſides what have been ſalted up for Exportation, &c. This Article may be vaſtly improved, it being the only early Fiſhary in the Freſhes of Potowmack. There are few better Places in Virginia for Hunting and Fowling. The other Part of this Land lies Half a Mile upon Pohick-Creek, 2 Miles below the Ware houſe, and abounds in fine Situations, with beautiful Proſpects of Water and Land, with good Fiſhing, Hunting, and Fowling. The whole Tract abounds with fine Springs, is well wooded, and fit for a Gentleman, Merchant, or Planter; there are alſo four Tenements paying Rents. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe is deſired to apply to Mr. William Weſt, in Loudon County, on the main Road to Winchеſter, or to Cateſby Cocke, at Belmont, who will ſhow the Premiſes, and treat about them at any Time before the Day of Sale.

There will alſo, at the ſame Time and Place, be ſold between forty and fifty valuable Slaves, and a large Quantity of Stock, Tools, Implements of Huſbandry, Houſhold Furniture, Books and Pictures, with one Year's Credit, without Intereſt, giving Bond and Security as uſual: Five per Cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready Pay, and the Sale continued till all is ſold.

To be ſold by EDWARD SHIPPEN, of Lancaſter, the following Lots of Land, &c. for one Half in hand, and the other Half to be paid in twelve Months Time, without Intereſt.

A 50 Feet Bank and Water Lot, on Society Hill, near Captain Woodrop's Stores and Wharff.

A Lot of 26 Feet and a Quarter, on the Hill, between Branſon's Brick Houſe and Captain Lake's Brick Houſe, on the Eaſt Side of Front-ſtreet, ſundry Lots, near Dr. Roan's Houſe, on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet, and a Groundrent Lot of 18 Feet and a Quarter, adjoining to ſaid Dr. Roan's Brick Houſe.

Sundry Lots in Lombard-ſtreet, near the New market.

Four Lots of 26 Feet and three Quarters each, lying together in Fourth-ſtreet, below Harrington's, extending 396 Feet, to Fifth-ſtreet.

A ſmall Stone Houſe, one Story high, with a Chaiſe Houſe behind it, on a 20 Feet Lot, near Mr. Willing's Houſe, in Third-ſtreet.

117 Feet of Ground Front on Cedar-ſtreet, and about 300 feet, near Mr. Emlen's Brick Houſe and Gardens.

15 Acres of good Swamp Meadow Ground, within good Banks, on Hollanders Creek, adjoining to Mr. Valentine Stanley's and Dr. Shippen's Meadow.

Four Lots of 20 Feet and a Half by 198 Feet deep, on Vine-ſtreet.

A Stone Houſe, 20 Feet by 18, on German Square, one Story high, with 60 or 80 Acres of Upland, both cleared and wooded, and 8 Acres of cleared Meadow Ground, with a conſtant Stream of Water running through the Meadow.

Two eleven Acre Lots, with Orchards and Meadowing, and Buildings, on Groundrent, near Mr. Renſhaw's, in the Northern Liberties.

Enquire of Edward Shippen junior, and Dr. William Shippen, in Philadelphia. ⊕ Tbc 12 W.

TO be ſold by JOHN ERNST JUNCKEN, Needle Maker, at the upper End of Second ſtreet continued, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, near Samuel Noble the Tanner, and next Door to the Sign of the New Palatinate, tinned Claſps for Tents of divers Sorts; alſo Hooks and Eyes, as well tinned as untinned. ‡

CAME to the Plantation of John Meredith, of Whiteland Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the ninth Day of May laſt, a bay Horſe, about 14 Hands high, and nine Years old. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. JOHN MEREDITH. ⊕

Philadelphia, October 20, 1757.

JUST imported in the FRIENDSHIP, Thomas Cochran Maſter, from Liverpool, A Quantity of good Salt, to be diſpoſed of by Joſeph Reynolds, or ſaid Maſter, on board the Ship, at Powell's Wharff. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

November 10, 1757 NUMB. 1507.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

On Friday laſt Captain Knox arrived here from Dublin, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

PRAGUE, Auguſt 5.

THE great Quantities of all Sorts of Proviſions which have been brought hither ſince the raiſing the Siege, have been ſufficient, not only to ſatisfy the Demand of the Garriſon and Inhabitants, at the moſt reaſonable Price, but we have already four Magazines ſupplied therewith againſt any Emergency. A few Days ago an unhappy Accident happened here by the Fall of a great Number of the Houſes damaged by the Siege, which were blown down by a violent Storm, upwards of 30 People being buried in the Ruins, moſt of whom are dead, or paſt Recovery.

Leghorn, Aug. 8. On Friday laſt ſailed from hence Admiral Oſborne, with ſix Ships of the Line, two Frigates, and a Tender. The next Day arrived His Britannick Majeſty's Ship the Ambuſcade, with four French Prizes, taken by Men of War and Privateers, with her own Prize the Vainqueur, a French Privateer, of 24 Guns, 9 and 12 Pounders, on one Deck, and 360 Men, which he took off Cagliari, after about one Hour and three Quarters cloſe Engagement. The Vainqueur had a Companion, a Xebeck, who alſo engaged with him, but made off juſt as the Vainqueur ſtruck. This Privateer was one of the largeſt that was out of Marſeilles, and had done great Miſchief to the Engliſh Trade in theſe Parts.

Naples, Aug. 9. Since Admiral Oſborne left Leghorn, in order to cruize in the Mediterranean, the Governors of our Sea-ports have been directed to inform the Court, if any Engliſh Men of War come near their reſpective Harbours, and if they ſhould, not to admit above four Ships at a Time, but in all other Reſpects to give them ſuch Aſſiſtance as is conſiſtent with the Neutrality of this Court.

Warſaw, Auguſt 3. The laſt Accounts from Lithuania ſay, that Marſhal Apraxin has ſent ſeveral ſmall Detachments into Pruſſia, and is with his whole Army within half a German Mile of the Frontiers. M. de Sibiſki, a Poliſh General, now in the Ruſſian Service, is to have the Command of a conſiderable Body of Coſſacks, and other Light Troops, with which he is to enter the Southern Side of Pruſſia. Field Marſhal Lehwald continues in his Camp at Velaw, but has ſent a conſiderable Detachment to guard the Coaſts of Pruſſia, and prevent the Ruſſians landing.

Dreſden, Aug. 12. On the 9th Inſtant 1200 Waggons, loaden with Bread, Meal, and Forage, went from this City to the Camp about Bautſen, eſcorted by a Battalion of Grenadiers, the Regiment of Fuſileers of Rohr, a Battalion of the Regiment of Lange, and 300 Huſſars. The ſame Day, early in the Morning, a great Number of Auſtrian Pandours ſurrounded a little Town, near the Frontiers of Bohemia, called Gotleube, in which a Pruſſian Regiment was quartered, with a Deſign to take it by Surprize. The Auſtrian Pandours attacked it on all Sides; and, in the Beginning, killed 29 Pruſſians, and wounded ſeveral others; but the Pruſſians having rallied, repulſed the Auſtrians with great Loſs, and made ſeveral Priſoners. The Auſtrian Army, under Marſhal Daun, has withdrawn between ſome Hills and Mountains, where they have poſted, and entrenched themſelves.

Switzerland, Aug. 12. It is generally reported here, that the Proteſtant Cantons have taken a Reſolution to furniſh the King of Pruſſia with a Body of 50 or 60,000 Men, and that the Court of France had on this Report cauſed a Corps of 30,000 Men to advance towards our Frontiers, in order to be better informed of the Truth thereof, and obſerve the Motion of theſe Auxiliaries. All the Inhabitants of theſe Quarters are ordered to cut down the Corn, even that which is not ripe for Harveſt.

Dantzick, Aug. 21. On the 19th the Ruſſian Squadron, after tarrying here ſix Weeks, put to Sea. The Admiral was not to open his Orders till he came to a certain Latitude.

Camp at Zittau, Aug. 15. This Morning the Equipage of General Nadaſti having advanced too quick, and without a ſufficient Eſcorte to the Spot where that General was going to fix his Camp on the Right of our Army, the greateſt Part of it was carried off by a Body of the Enemy's Huſſars.

As we expect to be attacked, his Royal Highneſs Prince Charles has ſent to Gabel all the heavy Baggage of the Army.

Vienna, Auguſt 18. We learn from Sileſia, that Colonel Jahnus having been attacked there by a Body of the Enemy, conſiſting of about 8000 Men, he gave them ſo good a Reception, that they were forced to retire with the Loſs of upwards of 500, who were left dead upon the Field, and 1400 Deſerters. Theſe Advices add, that the ſaid Colonel had made in this Rencounter about 1300 Priſoners, and taken ſix Pieces of Cannon.

Franckfort, Aug. 19. 'Tis reported that the King of Pruſſia has detached from his Army a Body of 20,000 Men, who have Orders to march directly towards Magdeburg, in order to oppoſe the Deſigns which the French may have formed againſt that Place.

Brunſwick, Aug. 20. Yeſterday Morning three Battalions, and eight Squadrons, entered this Place, under the Command of the Duke D'Ayen; and in the Afternoon another Corps went to take Poſſeſſion of Wolfenbuttel.

Wehrden, Aug. 22. We this Moment learn, that the Heſſian Grenadiers having met near Ruth, about a Mile from hence, a great Party of the Enemy, they attacked them with ſuch Vigour, that they were obliged to retire with conſiderable Loſs.

Hanover, Aug. 23. Yeſterday Morning the French Army decamped from our Neighbourhood, and marched towards Wehrden, to attack the Hanoverian Army.

Leſt the Duke of Cumberland ſhould paſs the Weſer, and enter into Eaſt-Frieſland, the Duke of Richlieu has ſent a Body of Forces thither, and the Garriſon of Embden is to be reinforced with ſeveral Regiments.

The French have taken Poſſeſſion of Brunſwick and Wolfenbuttel. The Duke of Brunſwick is retired to Blanckenbourg.

Hamburgh, Aug. 24. Yeſterday the Duke of Richlieu took Poſſeſſion of the Hanoverian Camp at Wehrden.

Laſt Night came Advice that four Engliſh Men of War, and two Frigates, had come to an Anchor between Cuxhaven and Oldenbrock, till the Tide ſhould ſerve to carry them up to Stade.

Cleves, Aug. 24. Gueldres capitulated Yeſterday. The 800 Men, whereof the Garriſon was compoſed, are to be conducted, under an Eſcorte of French Troops, to Berlin, by the Route of Cologne and Francfort. They are to march out with the Honours of War, and to carry with them two Pieces of Cannon.

Toulon, Aug. 19. Yeſterday Orders were received from Court, in Purſuance of which M. de la Clue's Squadron is taking four Months Proviſion on board, and will immediately put to Sea.

Paris, Aug. 22. The Diſputes between the Clergy and Parliament are accommodated, and we expect a Change in the Miniſtry.

Bruſſels, Aug. 22. The Expedition meditated by the Engliſh, occaſions a great Stir in the Auſtrian and French Flanders. The March of the Empreſs Queen's Troops to Germany is countermanded; the Garriſon of Dunkirk is reinforced with ſeveral Battalions, and all the Privateers in that and the other Harbours along the Coaſt, are ordered to be diſarmed.

Elbing, Auguſt 19. Tho' the Ruſſian and Pruſſian armies are very near one another, it is imagined they will not come to an engagement. The Ruſſian general ſeems to content himſelf with curbing his adverſary, whilſt the Ruſſian columns which are marching thro' Poland advance to the Viſtula, croſs that river, and march to the Warta, and afterwards advance to the Oder, in order to favour the projected diverſion againſt Sileſia. According to the ſcheme which is formed, one column of the French army will march directly to Oppelen, whilſt the Auſtrians advance to Glogau, and endeavour to force their way to the capital.

From Marſhal Lehwald's camp near Velau, Aug. 10. In the night between the 7th and 8th inſtant, colonel Malachowſki marched from Gerviſchkenen to reconnoitre the enemy's poſition, and advanced up to the Ruſſian army within the diſtance of half a mile; but a thick fog prevented his making any diſcovery. Juſt as he was going to march back to his poſt, the enemy having had intelligence of his coming, ſent a detachment againſt him three times ſtronger than ours. Our advanced ranks had an engagement with thoſe of the enemy, and the fire laſted near two hours. At length the Ruſſian detachment was repulſed, and retired into the woods, whither our men did not think it adviſeable to purſue them. Beſides a great number of wounded, the enemy had 50 men killed. We had but one man killed, and 14 wounded, with 2 horſes killed, and 7 wounded. The Ruſſians retreated ſo haſtily, that we took only one priſoner.

Hamburgh, Aug. 19. It is aſſured that the King of Pruſſia has ſent Orders to Stettin, and the reſt of the Sea-ports upon the Coaſt of Pomerania, to keep in Readineſs a Number of large Veſſels, laden with Stones, in order to ſink them at the Mouths of the Harbours, to prevent the Swediſh Ships from coming in.

Dreſden, Auguſt 14. The Letters from the Pruſſian Army ſay, that ſince the Arrival of the Convoy, there is great Plenty in their Camp, but the Auſtrians are very ill ſupplied, and that this Scarcity of Proviſions occaſions a great Deſertion among their Troops. Prince Maurice with his Corps remains at Cotta; his Out Parties have frequent Skirmiſhes with the Pandours, but he ſtill keeps Poſſeſſion of Gotleube and Giſhubel. The Prince Royal of Pruſſia is ſtill here.

Auguſt 17. Prince Maurice of Deſſau has changed his Poſition, and the Corps he commands is now encamped between Zeiſt and Pirna, ſo as to be able to ſuccour and defend this Town.

Auguſt 21. Letters from the Pruſſian Army ſay, that the King of Pruſſia is advanced towards Oſtritz and Zittau; that the Auſtrians had retired, and occupied a ſtrong Poſt; that his Pruſſian Majeſty was endeavouring to march round them, and cut off their Proviſions, which come from Bohemia. In ſome late Skirmiſhes the Pruſſians have had the better; and it is ſaid they have cut to Pieces two Auſtrian Regiments of Huſſars, and taken the Equipage of General Nadaſti.

Head Quarters at Rothenburg, Aug. 28. His Royal Highneſs the Duke having received Advice on the 24th, that the Enemy had laid two Bridges, in the Night, over the Aller, and had paſſed the River with a large Body of Troops, ordered the Army to march to ſecure the important Poſt and Paſſage of Rothenburg, leſt the Enemy might attempt to march round on his Left; and his Royal Highneſs encamped that Night at Ahauſen, having detached Lieutenant General Oberg, with eight Battalions, and ſix Squadrons, to Otterſberg, and next Day marched to this Place, and encamped behind the Wummer.

Stade, Auguſt 26. Four Engliſh Men of War and two Frigates, which anchored Yeſterday at the Mouth of the Elbe, are expected here this Night or To-morrow, to take on board for England the Effects which have been removed hither from Hanover.

Wehrden, Auguſt 26. Yeſterday a large Body of French Forces, which Marſhal Richlieu detached by the Right of the Aller, arrived in our Neighbourhood. Another Body of the ſame Troops is advancing by the Right of the Weſer. The Duke of Cumberland is retiring to Stade, where he has marked out a Camp, which will be of very difficult Acceſs to the Enemy. The Heſſians are ſtill with his Royal Highneſs, and we have no Account that the Troops of Brunſwick have left him. All the Out-Poſts of his Army are guarded or occupied by the Hunters and Harquebuſiers, who are excellent Markſmen, and are often ſkirmiſhing with the French Huſſars and light armed Troops.

Francfort, Aug. 27. Several Letters from Nuremberg adviſe, that great Numbers of Men daily deſert from the Army of the Empire, which is chiefly attributed to the Repugnancy ſhewn by moſt of the Subaltern Officers and Soldiers, eſpecially thoſe of the Proteſtant Religion, to act againſt the King of Pruſſia.

Hague, Aug. 28. Private Letters from the Frontiers of Poland ſay, that the Ruſſian Court hath ordered Marſhal Apraxin to ſend 30,000 Men, with the utmoſt Diligence, to Sileſia.

Bruſſels, Aug. 29. By private Letters from the Camp at Zittau, of the 19th of this Month, we learn, that the Armies were in Sight of each other, and that it ſeemed almoſt impoſſible for either of them to make a Motion without bringing on a Battle.

Dreſden, Aug. 22. The King of Pruſſia has given ſtrict Orders to the Magiſtrates and Inhabitants of this City, not to hold any Correſpondence whatever; and, if they would be ſecured from the miſerable Fate of Zittau, to aſſiſt his Majeſty's Garriſon as much as poſſible; and, in Caſe of an actual Attack or Surprize by the Enemy, all Perſons whatever are forbid to come out of their Houſes, or even look out of their Windows, on Pain of Death.

While theſe meaſures are taking here, col. Loodon, who is poſted at Freyberg with a body of 4000 men, has ſignified there, and at the neighbouring places, that the publick revenues muſt no longer be carried to Torgau, but muſt, for the preſent, be paid to the Auſtrians for the uſe of the king of Poland. The receivers of theſe revenues are greatly embarraſſed upon this occaſion, not knowing which party they had beſt obey.

We learn from Luſatia, that the king of Pruſſia is advanced with his whole army to Gorlitz, and that upon his approach the Auſtrians, who were encamped between that place and Oſtritz, turned off towards Zittau, where they were rejoined by the 15000 men they had poſted between Radeberg, and Stolpen, after having conſumed all the forage in thoſe parts. The corps under Prince Maurice of Anhalt Deſſau is actually encamped at Sedlitz, with the left wing extending to Pirna, by which ſituation this city is effectually covered on that ſide. A body of 6000 Auſtrians continues poſted behind Cotta, and clears all the proviſions and forage in that neighbourhood; but as theſe troops did not ſucceed in their principal object, which was to cut off Prince Maurice's communication with this city, it is thought they will ſoon quit their poſts, not only on account of the ſcarcity of ſubſiſtence, but becauſe the batteries erected along the Elbe abſolutely prevent their croſſing that river.

Berlin, Aug. 24. The King, by the admirable Poſition of his Army in Luſatia, ſtops the Operations of the Auſtrians on that Side, whilſt his Majeſty is ſtill able to face them in Saxony, and by the Communications which he has eſtabliſhed with Sileſia, can provide for the Security of that Province. His Majeſty's Foreſight, in eſtabliſhing Magazines in Saxony, has proved an ample Supply of Proviſions for his Army. The Imperial Army is not ſo happy, Proviſions being very ſcarce there, and for theſe three Weeks paſt very dear, the Country behind them being quite exhauſted, which obliges them to get what they want out of Auſtria and Moravia. There is no Appearance of his Majeſty's quitting Luſatia, but on the contrary it is manifeſt, by every Step he takes, that he propoſes to ſtand his Ground, and accordingly has ſent to Dreſden, Torgau, and other Places, for ſuch of his Troops as are recovered to return to the Army. His Army ſtill conſiſts of above 60,000 Men, and as Experience has ſhewn how well his Troops can ſtand againſt a ſuperior Number, it is not doubted but they will be able to make Head againſt the Enemy, notwithſtanding the Force with which they are preparing to cruſh them. All the Militia of Brandenbourg are ordered to take up Arms in caſe of Need, and the ſame Thing is done in Pomerania, where the Inhabitants give the greateſt Proof of their Zeal for the Defence of their Sovereign. Sileſia, the Conqueſt of which ſeems ſo eaſy to ſome People who argue only from Conjecture, is put into a very good State of Defence. As to Saxony, there are ſtill ſome good Garriſons left, and Troops in the Field beſides; but even if his Majeſty ſhould think proper to withdraw his Troops from that Country, there would be nothing ſurprizing in it, as he only propoſes ſtaying there ſo long as the Circumſtances of his Affairs ſhould render it neceſſary. With regard to Magdebourg, and the other Fortreſſes in his Majeſty's Electoral Dominions, they have always had ſufficient Garriſons, and his Majeſty has never yet been under a Neceſſity of weakening them.

Amſterdam, Sept. 2. They write from Bremen, that the Duke of Cumberland's Army is ſtill retiring towards Stade, and that the French follow it cloſely.

Poole, Aug. 26. A Cartel Ship from St. Maloes, with 210 Priſoners, arrived laſt Saturday in Swainidge Bay; they

they ſay the French are in the utmoſt Conſternation for fear of a Viſit from the Engliſh, and that Engineers have been to examine the State of their Harbours, and are putting themſelves in the beſt Poſture of Defence they can.

LONDON.

September 1. By Letters from on board the Eaſt-Indiaman, lately arrived at Cork, we learn, that ſome Time in January laſt the Arabs attacked the Engliſh Factory in the Gulph of Perſia, in the Dead of the Night, drove the Engliſh out, and entirely deſtroyed it. The Inhabitants arrived at Bombay, juſt before the Clinton and Hector left that Place, which was January 22.

By the ſame Letters we are informed, that in the retaking of Calcutta, and the other Places, by Col. Clieve and the Men of War, there were killed at leaſt 10,000 of the Marattoes, but that the Engliſh had not loſt above 150.

Several of the Crew of the Antigallican Privateer have made their Eſcape from Cadiz, and are arrived in England; ſome of whom are going out in the Norfolk Privateer; and Capt. Forſter is alſo ſlipped away from Cadiz to Gibraltar.

A Perſon who arrived laſt Friday in a Cartel Ship from St. Maloes, ſays, there are nine Privateers on the Stocks there, all in great Forwardneſs.

Yeſterday Morning Lord Tyrawley, who is juſt arrived from Liſbon, went in his Poſt-Chariot and Six to Kenſington, and had the Honour to kiſs His Majeſty's Hand.

A very handſome Frigate, new built, of above 200 Tons Burthen, was carried into St. Maloes Yeſterday Week, ſuppoſed from Philadelphia.

September 3. There have been many Diſturbances in Bedfordſhire in relation to the Militia Bill.

Letters from Tillecherry, in the Eaſt-Indies, of the 15th of laſt December, adviſe, that a large French Ship, laden with warlike Stores, had a few Weeks before been taken by Commodore James, of the Revenge, of 20 Guns, an armed Veſſel in the Company's Service at Bombay. Theſe Letters add, that though Angria be deſtroyed, there is a Neſt of Privateers between Goa and Bombay, who ſtill continue to infeſt the Coaſt, ſo that Ships, Sloops, Ketches and Boats, of ſmall Force, cannot ſail up and down the Coaſt without Convoy.

The Report of a Draught to be made out of the Foot-Guards, is ſaid to be laid aſide for this Year.

The Swedes are actually encamped in Pomerania. The Pruſſian Miniſter is recalled from Stockholm; and it is ſaid, that the Swedes propoſe not only to recover what the Houſe of Brandenbourg has taken from them in Pomerania, but alſo the Dutchies of Bremen and Verden.

All Things wear much the ſame Face as they did in Luſatia. They had a ſtrong Report at Dreſden of a Battle; but at the Departure of the Poſt that News was contradicted; and it was ſaid, that his Pruſſian Majeſty having ſurprized ſeveral Auſtrian Poſts, was advancing again into Bohemia.

Yeſterday Morning the Tranſports ſailed from the Downs, and as the Wind has continued fair, 'tis poſſible they may join the Fleet at Spithead this Day.

His Pruſſian Majeſty has declared in a Manifeſto, that the real Deſign of the Ruſſians is to depopulate Pruſſia.

Portſmouth, Sept. 5. The Tranſports that are to carry the Horſes are come into Harbour to take them in; the others are gone to Cowes.

There came out with the above Tranſports eleven Sail of Men of War, Fireſhips and Sloops, but cannot get their Names.

The Light Horſe that are to go in this Embarkation are now coming into Town.

London, Sept. 6. We hear from Turin that Admiral Oſborne has paſſed by that Place, returning to cruize off Toulon.

Letters from Madrid, of the 2d of Auguſt, adviſe, that Sir Benjamin Keene was greatly indiſpoſed at Sacedon Bath in New Caſtile.

It is ſaid that ſeveral large Pieces of Cannon are mounted on the Iſle de Dieu, near the Harbour of Breſt, the French imagining our ſecret Expedition is intended againſt that Place.

We hear that Mr. Pitt arrived in Town Yeſterday Morning, being ſent for Expreſs, on account of ſome Advices received by the laſt Mails from Holland.

September 8. The dey of Algiers has proclaimed peace both with the States-General and Tuſcany, ſet the conſuls of thoſe powers at liberty, and ſtrictly forbid his ſubjects taking any of their ſhips for the future.

The French have demanded an exact liſt of the revenues and impoſts of the electorate of Hanover; of the number of inhabitants, and the waggons and horſes they can furniſh; of the cattle, of the wheat, rye, barley, oats, ſtraw, and hay; as alſo of the capitals and ready money which were in the poſſeſſion of the ſeveral corporations at the time the French army entered the electorate: all theſe liſts were to be exhibited within eight days.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, September 6.

"Yeſterday a troop of 50 light armed horſe arrived here, and they will be embarked from the Dock this Morning. Forty Horſes for drawing the Artillery arrived ſoon after, which will be embarked at the ſame time.

"The Embarkation of the Troops began at Cowes yeſterday, and will be completed this night, the greateſt expedition being uſed.

"The Jaſon, captain Paſton, is ordered to go with the ſquadron as a ſtore-ſhip.

"The Chicheſter, Eſſex, Rocheſter, and Cheſterfield, are ordered to remain here.

"The American convoy remain.

"Thurſday afternoon, or Friday morning, it is generally thought the Squadron will be compleatd for ſea.

Remain in this port, the *Royal George*, Royal Sovereign, Royal Ann, *Ramilies*, *Neptune*, *Namur*, *Amelia*, Prince George, *Barfleur*, *Royal William*, *Magnanime*, *Torbay*, *Dublin*, *Burford*, Chicheſter, Eſſex, *Alcide*, *Medway*, *Dunkirk*, *Achilles*, *America*, York, Rocheſter, Norwich, *Jaſon*, Cheſterfield, *Southampton*, *Coventry*, Mermaid, *Raven*, *Peregrine*, *Viper*, *Albany*, *Eſcort*, *Cormorant*, *Poſtilion*, *Beaver*, *Pelican*, *Medway* and *Canterbury* buſſes, *Pluto* and *Proſepine* fireſhips, *Firedrake* and *Infernal* bombs, *Crown* ſtore-ſhip, and *Thetis* hoſpital ſhip, with ſixty ſail of tranſports, &c.

"Thoſe in *Italick* are to go on the expedition.

"Since I wrote the above, an expreſs is arrived to ſir Edward Hawke, and a ſignal is made to unmoor, and fall down to St. Helen's; ſo that their ſailing looks more immediate.

"The Mermaid is ſailed with a convoy for Plymouth and America."

The captain of a ſhip brought over from France by cartel, who arrived in town laſt Sunday, informs us, that on the news being received at Breſt of the expedition from England, he and many other priſoners were removed thirty miles up the country, and from thence to Morlaix: that the fleet fitting out at Breſt cannot poſſibly be got ready for ſea in leſs than two months; and that ſeamen were ſo ſcarce on board the fleet, that they were brought from the different ſea-ports to man the ſame: that the militia of Normandy and Britany were raiſed to defend thoſe coaſts, the French being under terrible apprehenſions of a viſit from the Engliſh, and had therefore removed their valuable effects near fifty miles inland.

Two admirals are appointed to take upon them the ſeparate commands of the fleet to be left at Spithead, in Portſmouth harbour, and at Plymouth.

'Tis ſaid that an expreſs arrived from Germany on Tueſday evening, with the welcome news that an army of 70,000 Turks was advancing towards Hungary, and that a larger army, conſiſting of Turks and Tartars, was marching to make a diverſion, in favour of the king of Pruſſia, on the ſide of Ruſſia.

We hear that the king of Spain has, by his miniſter at the court of France, ſignified his diſapprobation of the meaſures taken by the French army, in entering the electorate of Hanover.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, dated Sept. 7.

"The troops were all put on board by yeſterday noon, and the embarkation was finiſhed, and part of the tranſports came hither from Cowes laſt night. Sir John Mordaunt came this Morning, and the ſhips are now unmoored, but not yet under ſail. They will go to St. Helen's this afternoon, and from thence early to morrow morning.

"Yeſterday morning the Iſis, capt. Wheeler, picked up, a little way from the Needles (at Peverell Point) a frigate of the French king's of 16 guns, reconnoitring and watching the ſailing of the ſquadron: they are not come in yet. Remain the admirals Hawke, Knowles, and Broderick, with forty-five ſail of king's ſhips and Sloops, beſides tranſports."

This morning an expreſs arrived with advice that the men of war and all the tranſports were under ſail; there are near 20 of the line, and among them 9 three-deck ſhips.

The account of his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland's embarking is not confirmed: on the contrary, 'tis ſaid his royal highneſs will not leave the army ſo ſoon as was expected, and generally thought that he will venture another battle.

They write from Bern, in Switzerland, that the conduct of the colonel of one of the regiments of that canton in the ſervice of the French court, in formally refuſing, at Stratsberg, to paſs the Rhine with his regiment, is greatly applauded; and we find the greateſt elogiums beſtowed on the courage and reſolution with which he anſwered the prince de Soubiſe, who ſaid to him: *What need have we for your troops, if they will not march? My prince*, replied the Swiſs officer, *they may at leaſt ſerve to favour your retreat.*

Some private letters from Bonn, and other places in Germany, adviſe, that there is ſo great a deſertion among the Troops which form the contingents of the empire, that they are like to be conſiderably diminiſhed before they have joined the army of execution.

Baſſeterre, in St. Chriſtophers, September 10.

On Thurſday laſt was brought into the Road of Baſſeterre, a French Ship, called the St. Simon, Pierre Gerraud, Maſter, bound from Martineco for Old France. She was taken by Capt. Read, in the Brig Oliver Cromwell, on Tueſday laſt, and is laden with Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa.

The ſaid Brig cut out of Guadaloupe laſt Week, a Sloop laden with Cordage, &c. which was carried into Montſerrat.

ANNAPOLIS, October 27.

We hear that Captain Wilſon is arrived in St. Mary's County, from Whitehaven, which Place he left the 14th of September. He ſays, that they every Poſt expected to hear of a general Engagement between the Pruſſians and Auſtrians: That they had no Account of the Duke's being returned to England, as has been currently reported here: That he met with the Garland Man of War, Captain Arbuthnot, in the Longitude of 57. with the Fleet under his Convoy; and that Captain Arbuthnot told him they had been out a Fortnight, and that a Veſſel which ſailed from Virginia with them, foundered at Sea, but the Hands were all ſaved; but as it blew very hard, and they were under Courſes, he could not diſtinctly hear her Name, the Maſter's, or the Port ſhe was bound to.

BOSTON, October 31.

We hear from Halifax, from good Authority, that the Centurion and Nottingham Men of War, with two Bombs, ſailed the 14th Inſtant from thence for England, as Convoy to about 40 Sail of Tranſports:--That Admiral Holbourne ſtill remains there with eight Sail of the Line, two or three Frigates, and a Fireſhip:----The Cruizers look'd into Louiſbourg a few Days before, and ſaw Seventeen Sail of the Line, with their Top-gallant-maſts ſtanding; therefore 'tis ſuppoſed they had not ſuffered much in the late Storm, as 'twas expected they would in ſuch an open Harbour---The Admiral will ſtay ſome Time longer at Halifax, and whenever he departs, will leave a Squadron to guard and protect the Colony.

We have likewiſe Advice from Halifax, that our Province Snow Prince of Wales, commanded by Capt. Dowſe, was lately taken by a French Frigate of 26 Guns, and carried into Louiſbourg. As it cannot be doubted but ſhe was ſoon ſent out to cruize on our Trade, 'tis hoped all coaſting Veſſels and others, will be upon their Guard, that they be not decoyed and taken by her.

By the Maſter of a Veſſel which left Halifax a few Days ago, we are further informed, that before he ſailed, two Flags of Truce, a Brig and a Schooner, arrived there from Canada, having on board about 200 of our Soldiers, who had been taken at or near Lake-George, by the French and Indians; and that a Sloop, which had ſailed with them, having alſo a Number of Soldiers on board, was hourly expected.----That they had Intelligence at Halifax, that 280 of the Men, belonging to the Tilbury Man of War, which was loſt in the late Storm off Cape-Breton, got aſhore, and ſaved their Lives; and that Captain Branſley, with the Remainder, being about 150, periſhed in the Sea.---That a French Privateer Schooner from Louiſbourg had taken, in about Lat. 38, a Snow from Marblehead, Captain Dimond, and a Snow from this Place, Capt. Boyd, both bound to the Weſt-Indies; alſo a Veſſel from Philadelphia, with Flour, for Newfoundland, and on their Return took a ſmall coaſting Sloop,---------Dimock, Maſter, bound from Lunenburg, with Wood, to Halifax; which Veſſel the Engliſh Maſter ranſomed, and in her arrived at that Port.

By Letters from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, we have Advice, that there was lately brought into that Port, a large French Prize, being a Letter of Marque Ship, of between 3 and 400 Tons, loaded with about Six Hundred Hogſheads of Sugar and Coffee, and a few Bales of Cotton: She was mounted with 12 large Cannon, and 8 wooden ditto, bound from Martinico to Bourdeaux, and was taken after making a gallant Defence of ſome Hours, in which the French Captain and ſeveral of his Men were much wounded, and the Ship's Top-Maſts, &c. ſhot away, by Capt. George Hunt, commander of the Privateer Brig Mars of Newport, and Capt. Paul Tew, in the Sloop ------ of Providence:--- Capt. Hunt, who ſuſtained the whole Fire of the Enemy, behaved (as did his Officers and Seamen) with great Reputation; and has the Satisfaction, in this ſhort Cruize, of 7 Weeks, of making a handſome Repriſal for a fine Brig in the Merchants Service, which the Enemy took from him a few Months paſt.---On board of this French Ship we hear there were ſeveral Ranſomers of Engliſh Veſſels which ſhe had taken, who now very luckily have regained their Liberty; but we have no certain Account what Veſſels they belonged to.

NEW-YORK, November 7.

We are credibly informed, that a Veſſel is arrived at Haliſax, in 28 Days from England, and has brought Advice, that the Fleet, deſtined on a ſecret Expedition, was actually ſailed.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.

[*Being obliged to publiſh the Governor's Speech to the Aſſembly of the Lower Counties, and their Addreſs to his Honour, neceſſarily occaſions our leaving out ſome Articles this Week, which otherwiſe ſhould have been inſerted.*]

The SPEECH *of the Honourable* WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent *and* Suſſex, *upon* Delaware, *and of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *to the* ASSEMBLY *at* New-Caſtle, *the 24th of* October, 1757.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

AS it is now above twelve Months ſince the Aſſembly of this Government ſat for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs, occaſioned by my being obliged at their firſt Meeting in *October*, and at their Adjournment in *March* laſt, to attend perſonally in the Province on Matters of great Importance; it gives me the greater Pleaſure now to afford you an Opportunity of framing ſuch Bills as His Majeſty's Honour and Intereſt, and the Security of the Government, in this Time of Diſtreſs and publick Danger, may require.

The long Receſs of the Aſſembly of this Government brought upon me the Charge of Partiality towards them; and upon the People an Accuſation, that they had done little or nothing towards bearing the heavy Burdens, ſuſtained by their Fellow-Subjects, in Support of the preſent War; but I hope the Charge againſt them was as groundleſs, as that againſt me was falſe and unjuſt. Tho' I am a Stranger among you, and little acquainted with the publick Tranſactions of this Government heretofore, yet I am well informed, that the People have never failed to demonſtrate their Attachment to His preſent Majeſty; and on all Occaſions to ſhew an hearty Zeal for the publick Service. They have given a very convincing Proof of their Loyalty and public Spirit in a late Inſtance, when, on receiving an Account from me, that *Fort William-Henry* was inveſted by the *French*, with Orders that the Militia ſhould hold themſelves in Readineſs to march, they paid a chearful and ready Obedience to my Commands, for which I think myſelf obliged to make them my Acknowledgments.

The great Number of Forces, and the Fleet, ſent by our gracious Sovereign to protect His Subjects on the Continent againſt His Enemies, are ſuch Inſtances of His Goodneſs and paternal Regard, as demand from them the moſt grateful Returns. We had great Reaſon to hope, at the Beginning of this Campaign, the Expedition, formed againſt the *French* Settlements, under the Command of the Earl of *Loudoun*, would have been crowned with Succeſs, and have put it out of the Power of our Enemies to carry on their wicked and ambitious Deſigns againſt us; but the unfortunate Detention of our Fleet, by contrary Winds, and the ſtrong Reinforcements ſent from *France*, obliged his Lordſhip to lay aſide the Expedition for the preſent.

You will obſerve by the Secretary of State's Letters, which I have ordered to be laid before you, "that His "Majeſty, having nothing more at Heart than the Preſer- "vation of His good Subjects, and Colonies of *North- "America*, hath come to a Reſolution to act offenſively, "with the greateſt Vigour, againſt the *French* in *Canada*; "and doubts not but the ſeveral Provinces, truly ſenſible "of His paternal Care, in ſending ſo large a Force for their "Security, will exert their utmoſt Endeavours to ſecond "and ſtrengthen ſuch offenſive Operations, as the Earl of "*Loudoun*, or the Commander in Chief, for the Time be- "ing, ſhall judge expedient.

I alſo lay before you a Letter from the Earl of *Loudoun*, wherein his Lordſhip informs me, diſtinctly and precitely, what His Majeſty requires, and our Mother Country expects, in the preſent Situation of Affairs, of this and the other Colonies, which are as follows. "Firſt, That each "Province and Colony, reſpectively and ſeparately, do "provide for all ſuch Charges as ariſe from furniſhing "Quarters, and Neceſſaries allowed in Quarters by Act of "Parliament; in furniſhing Carriages, Sloops, and all o- "ther neceſſary Means of Conveyance for His Majeſty's "Troops, whenever ſuch Troops be ſtationed within, or "ſhall be marching through, ſuch Province or Colony; "theſe Charges being peculiarly local, and ariſing with- "in the Province. Secondly, That a general Fund be e- "ſtabliſhed in *North-America*, by Monies raiſed in all the "Colonies collectively, to be iſſued and applied for ſuch "Articles of a general Concern as come properly under "the general Service, in ſuch Manner as the Commander "in Chief ſhall direct. And that each Province and Colo- "ny do accordingly appropriate to this general Service "ſuch Sums as ſhall be raiſed for His Majeſty's Uſe for "the Defence of the Colonies. One Article of which "general Service His Majeſty is pleaſed to ſpecify to be "the making Proviſion for the Inliſting Money of ſuch "Levies of Men as His Majeſty has directed to be raiſed "in *North-America* for your Defence: And alſo, for re- "imburſing the Maſters of ſuch indented Servants as "ſhall be legally inliſted in His Majeſty's Service, accord- "ing to an Act of Parliament paſſed this laſt Seſſions."

I moſt earneſtly recommend theſe ſeveral Matters to your ſerious Conſideration, and requeſt you will enable me to comply with His Majeſty's Demands, and raiſe ſuch Supplies for thoſe Purpoſes as your Circumſtances will admit of.

The Secretary will deliver to the Houſe the ſeveral

Treaties which have been lately held with the *Delaware* and other *Indians* confederated with them: In which you will obſerve, that a Peace has been happily concluded, and the Faith of the Province plighted, that there ſhould be immediately ſent to *Fort-Auguſta* a ſufficient Aſſortment of Goods to open a Trade, and ſupply our friendly *Indians* with Cloathing, and other Neceſſaries. And I think it would be for His Majeſty's Service, if this Government would take a proper Share in this important Article.

The Militia Law, paſſed by a former Aſſembly, at a Time when Danger was at a Diſtance, and our Enemies only threatened us with the Calamities which have been ſince too ſeverely felt by the neighbouring Provinces, is an Evidence of the early Care and Attention of the Repreſentatives of the People to the Security and true Intereſt of their Conſtituents; and as that Law is now near expiring, I recommend it warmly to you to continue the ſame Act, or frame a new Bill, as you ſhall judge moſt expedient.

Theſe are the Matters of a general public Nature I have at this Time to lay before you. The Circumſtances of the good People you repreſent are beſt known to yourſelves; and you are the beſt Judges what ſalutary Laws may be neceſſary to promote their particular Good and Happineſs. I have only to add, that you ſhall ever find me ſincerely diſpoſed to paſs any Bills, conſiſtent with my Power and Duty, to anſwer thoſe Ends.

An ADDRESS *to the* GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

WE the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this Government, beg Leave to return your Honour our hearty Thanks for your kind Speech at the Opening of this Seſſions. The good Opinion you entertain of us, of our Attachment to His preſent Majeſty, and Zeal for the Public Service, gives us the greateſt Pleaſure. We are truly ſenſible of the great Obligations we are under to our moſt gracious Sovereign, for the manifold Bleſſings we enjoy under His wiſe and juſt Adminiſtration. His unlimited Goodneſs, and tender Care of His Subjects, however diſtant and remote from His Royal Perſon, are fully evinced by the powerful Succours ſent over by Him, for the Protection and Defence of theſe Colonies, in this Time of public Danger and Diſtreſs. We flatter ourſelves that we hitherto have, and on all Occaſions ſhall continue to give the ſtrongeſt Proofs of our Gratitude and Loyalty.

We cannot help expreſſing the deepeſt Concern, that the late Aſſembly of the Province of *Pennſylvania* ſhould charge your Honour with being partial to the People of this Government, and arrogate to themſelves a Right to arraign our Conduct, and proclaim to the World, in the publick Gazettes, that we have been deficient in our Duty to His Majeſty, in not granting a proportionable Share towards our own Defence, or the Support of the War. We are equally ſurprized to find that Aſſembly aſſume a further Right to preſcribe Rules to us, and with a dictatorial Air fixing our Proportion of public Taxes to a tenth Part of thoſe of the Province. They have alſo been pleaſed to aſſert, that we have given no more than *Two Thouſand Pounds* to His Majeſty's Uſe. What thoſe Gentlemen could have in View, by a Conduct ſo unprecedented and extraordinary, we will not take upon us to determine. Common Charity induces us to hope, that they did not intend to amuſe the World, and caſt a Veil over their own Miſconduct, by throwing Dirt upon their Neighbours, and miſrepreſenting us. We are independent of them (which we eſteem no ſmall Part of our Happineſs) and will ever aſſert and ſupport that Independency. Should we take the like Liberty and Freedom with them, we might perhaps find an ample Field for Cenſure; but we do not think ourſelves juſtifiable in following the Example. As a free People, we have a Right of judging and acting for ourſelves, and ſhall not be complaiſant enough to ſurrender that Right to any Man, or Sett of Men, who may vainly imagine themſelves capable of directing us in our Meaſures. Your Honour has done the late Aſſembly ſtrict Juſtice, in aſſigning the true Reaſons which prevented them from ſitting on the Diſpatch of Buſineſs at the Times of their firſt Meeting in *October*, and their Adjournment in *March* laſt; for which we make you our public Acknowledgments.

As your Honour is a Stranger among us, and is pleaſed to inform us, that you are little acquainted with the public Tranſactions of this Government heretofore, we beg Leave, in order to obviate and confute the high Charges made againſt the preceding Aſſemblies, to lay before you a State of their public Proceedings, ſince the Commencement of Hoſtilities by the *French* in *America*. In *October*, 1754, before the Declaration of War, the Aſſembly of this Government being made acquainted with His Majeſty's expreſs Commands to Governor *Morris*, that he ſhould not only act with Vigour, in Defence of the Governments under his Care, but ſhould aſſiſt His Majeſty's other Colonies to repel any hoſtile Attempts made againſt them, immediately gave the Sum of *One Thouſand Pounds* to His Majeſty's Uſe, which was chiefly laid out in purchaſing Proviſions for the Forces, then under the Command of General *Braddock*. This Supply arrived very critically, juſt after the Battle of *Monongahela*, and was of great Uſe to the Sick and Wounded; for which Governor *Morris* informed the ſucceeding Aſſembly, many Officers of Note and Diſtinction returned their Thanks to this Government. In *October*, 1755, the Aſſembly granted the further Sum of *Two Thouſand Pounds* to His Majeſty; and in *March* following framed a Law for eſtabliſhing and regulating a Militia within this Government, which has ſubſiſted to this Time. The neceſſary Expence the People were put to under this Law, in furniſhing themſelves with Arms and Accoutrements, and learning the military Diſcipline, was a very heavy Tax upon them. We have made a reaſonable Eſtimate of this Expence, which we beg Leave to lay before you, whereby it appears that this Tax amounts to upwards of *Nineteen Thouſand Pounds*. We conceive that this Sum alſo has been given by us to His Majeſty's Uſe, and expended in His Service; one of the principal Ends of His Majeſty's requiring Supplies of His People here, being for the Protection of His Colonies, and Defence of His Subjects againſt His Enemies. We apprehend this End is better anſwered by a proper Militia Law, putting Arms into the Hands of thoſe who have their Lives, Families, Fortunes, and every Thing that is dear and valuable at Stake, and teaching them how to uſe them, than by hiring Mercenaries for that Purpoſe. This is attended too with much leſs Expence to the People; for by this Means this little Government has near Four Thouſand Militia ready to oppoſe the Enemy, when a neighbouring Province, for want of a Militia Law, is at the annual Charge of between *Seventy* and *Eighty Thouſand Pounds*, in maintaining Fourteen Hundred Mercenaries only. With what Face then can it be ſaid, this Government has given but *Two Thouſand Pounds* to His Majeſty's Uſe, and hath not contributed its due Proportion of Taxes? It is a poor Excuſe to alledge, they had not heard of our giving more than that Sum. If they charged us without taking proper Pains to inform themſelves, they are greatly culpable, when they had Means of being eaſily informed. If they criminated us, knowing the Charge to be unjuſt, they are ſtill more culpable. We find it alſo aſſerted, in a Meſſage publiſhed in the *Pennſylvania* Gazette the thirtieth Day of *June* laſt, that the Militia Law is generally condemned, and has occaſioned much Diſtreſs and Perſecution among the People; and inſinuated, that the Inhabitants are enſlaved by a Clauſe in that Law, in which the Governor is empowered to make and eſtabliſh ſuch Rules and Articles, for the Regulation of the Militia, as he may judge expedient; by which Means the Liberties and Properties of the People are ſubject to his Orders, and dependent on his Pleaſure. That the Law is not generally condemned, but, on the contrary, eſteemed equal and juſt, both in the Colonies and at Home, is a known Truth. Had it occaſioned Diſtreſs and Perſecution among the People, they, who are the beſt Judges, after ſo long an Experience of it, would certainly have complained of the Burden; but this is ſo far from being the Caſe, that they deſire the Continuance of it. To confute the laſt Charge, we need only inſert at large, the Clauſe referred to in the Law, which has been tortured, and made to ſpeak, by a partial Quotation of it, a Meaning that the Legiſlators never intended. The Clauſe is as follows, *viz.* "And be it enacted by the "Authority aforeſaid, that the Commander in Chief of "this Government for the Time being, may and ſhall "make and eſtabliſh ſuch Articles and Rules, for the re"gulating and better governing the Militia of this Go"vernment, while under Arms, or in actual Service, as he "ſhall judge meet and expedient; provided, that no Pu"niſhment to be inflicted by the ſaid Rules or Articles, "for the Breach thereof, ſhall be otherwiſe than by Fine, "not exceeding *Five Pounds*, or Impriſonment, not ex"ceeding Ten Days." The Governor's Power is limited, and confined to narrow Bounds. Without military Regulations, a Law of this Kind would have been in a great Meaſure uſeleſs. The Rules to be made by the Governor are general, and are to be enforced by the military Officers, as Occaſion requires; and no Opportunity is given him to gratify his Reſentment (if he had any) againſt particular Perſons. If the Officers ſhould abuſe this Truſt, and inflict Penalties on Individuals wrongfully, they, as *Engliſh* Subjects, are intitled to the Benefit of the common Law, and may obtain Relief by *Habeas Corpus*, or other legal Proceſs.

With what Juſtice, then, can it be ſaid, that the Liberties and Properties of the People are ſubject to the Governor's Orders, and dependent on his Pleaſure? We cannot help obſerving, that by the late *Pennſylvania* Milita Act, which was repealed by His Majeſty, the Governor, with the Field-Officers, had Power to make Articles of War, for the better Government of the Forces, and to erect Courts-martial to try and determine any Offences by ſuch Articles, and inflict Penalties by Sentence or Judgment, without any Kind of Limitation; under which they might have puniſhed with Death: And in a late Militia Bill, preſented to the Governor by the Aſſembly of that Province, pecuniary Penalties were very high, and ſome Offences therein made capital.

Thus, we hope, we have vindicated the good People of this Government from the Calumnies attempted to be thrown upon them, and ſhewn, that they have not been wanting, either in their Duty to His Majeſty, themſelves, or their Neighbours, and doubt not, but they will ſtand juſtified in the Opinion of every impartial Judge.

We have taken into Conſideration the ſeveral Matters recommended to us by your Honour, and ſhall, with the greateſt Chearfulneſs, grant ſuch Supplies to His Majeſty as the preſent Circumſtances of our Conſtituents will admit of. Our firſt Care and Attention ſhould be fixed on our own Defence, and the Security of this Government in particular. We have a Frontier to guard, as well for ourſelves as our good Friends in the Province, of above One Hundred Miles in Extent, againſt the Attack of our Enemies by Sea. What can be ſpared, after the Diſcharge of this neceſſary Service, will be applied to the Support of the common Intereſt of the Colonies.

We thank your Honour for the Aſſurances you are pleaſed to give us of your Readineſs, conſiſtent with your Power and Duty, to paſs ſuch Bills as are neceſſary to promote the particular Good and Happineſs of our Conſtituents.

New-Caſtle, October 26, 1757. *Signed, by Order of the Houſe,* BENJAMIN CHEW, Speaker.

The Seſſions of the Aſſembly of the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, ended on Saturday laſt; at which were paſſed, *An Act for granting* Four Thouſand Pounds *to His Majeſty's Uſe. An Act for eſtabliſhing and regulating a Militia, to continue and be in Force during the preſent War.* And, *An Act for the better Quartering His Majeſty's Forces.*

We have Advice from Shamokin, that on the 25th of laſt Month two Indian Squaws arrived there in a Canoe from Neſcopekin, Joſeph Nutimus's Wife and Daughter, and informed, that before they left that Place, an Indian came in, who brought the following Intelligence, viz. That 600 French had come to Diahogo, and were deſigned to the Northward; that 100 of them had ſet out for Cumberland County; that they had no Artillery with them; nor was it known what particular Scheme they were upon.

Captain Knox, about 100 Leagues from the Capes, ſpoke with Captain Blair, of this Port, and with a Brigantine, both from Dublin, bound to New-York; alſo with Capt. Magee, for this Place, from Belfaſt.

Captain Bowes, from Barbados, on the 31ſt ult. ſpoke with the Privateer Brig Heſter, of New-York, and a Privateer of Bermuda, about 45 Leagues from Sandy-Hook. On his Paſſage, in Latitude 20. 20. he was chaced and fired at by a large French Schooner, but got clear.

And Captain Cobourn, in 22 Days from the ſame Iſland, in Latitude 21, ſaw a French Fleet of 17 Sail, ſtanding to the Northward. By him there is Advice that Commodore Moore is taking in Proviſions for three Months, and ſaid to be going, with five Sail of the Line, to Windward of Martineco.

From New-York we learn, that in Ulſter County, the latter Part of laſt Month, the Indians attempted thrice to ſurprize the Centries of Perry's Regiment, which is quartered there; and it was thought ſome of them were killed by theſe Centries. It is alſo ſaid, that the Inhabitants on the Frontiers of that Government are moving away very faſt.

We hear from Northampton County, that on the 27th of laſt Month a Girl was carried off by the Indians from Hyndſhaw's Fort: And that Teedyuſcung had ſet off from thence for Wyoming, in order to meet the Commiſſioners lately gone there from this Government.

We have Advice from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina (Via New-York) that a Bermudian Privateer has carried in there a very valuable French Prize.

Arrived. Capt. Harper at Cork; and the Captains Spence, Gregory, and Hinſon, at Barbados, all from this Harbour.

From New-York, Captain Scott, at Dublin.

Captain Rawle was to leave Dublin a few Days after Captain Knox, who ſailed the 16th of September.

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Greyhound, William Knox, from Dublin.
Snow Swift, James Roſs, from Nevis.
Schooner Anna, William Bartlett, from Salem.
Sloop George, John Burrows, from North-Corolina.
Sloop Margaret, Hugh Bowes, from Barbados.
Schooner John, Nicholas French, from Boſton.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Swallow, Comfort Peck, for Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Hanover, Standfaſt Wyatt, for New-York.
Sloop Providence, Samuel Conyers, for Bermuda.
Sloop Charming-Polly, James Lightbourne, for Antigua.
Sloop Cummins, Thomas Burt, for Barbados.
Schooner Three Brothers, Joſeph Luce, for R. Iſland.
Schooner Polly, George Noarth, for South-Carolina.
Schooner Richmond, John Methellin, for Bermuda.
Snow Morning-Star, Michael Walſh, for Sligo.
Ship Eſther, William Williams, for St. Chriſtophers.
Brig Indian-King, John Ford, for Ditto.
Brig Grace, John Richey, for Briſtol.

CLEARED.

Sloop Swallow, Comfort Peck, to R. Iſland.
Sloop Harlequin, Alexander Magee, to Georgia.
Sloop Abigail, Peter Groves, to Salem.
Schooner Betty, Samuel Hinckley, to Boſton.
Schooner Leopard, Thomas Church, to Ditto.
Schooner Fair-Lady, William Morton, to Ditto.
Schooner Betty, James Price, to New-York.
Schooner Three Brothers, Joſeph Luce, to R. Iſland.
Schooner Two-Friends, Samuel Vinard, to Piſcataway.
Ship Carrington, Samuel Appowen, to Barbados.
Ship King-of-Pruſſia, James Robinſon, to Ditto.
Ship Anne-and-Elizabeth, S Chancellor, to Madeira.

Philadelphia, November 10, 1757.

THE TRUSTEES of the GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, do hereby give Notice to the Mortgagors who are in Arrears to the ſaid Office, That a proportionable Part of the Principal Money muſt now be paid in, and ſunk yearly; and unleſs they do, without further Delay, make Payment thereof, the Delinquents will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs.

N. B. No further Indulgence can be now given to Delinquents; and unleſs the Quota's due are paid up, the mortgaged Premiſes muſt be forthwith ſold at publick Vendue.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet (Price One Shilling and Threepence)

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Eaſton*, in the Months of *July* and *Auguſt*, 1757.

Philadelphia, November 5, 1757.

BY *Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by publick Vendue, about two a Clock in the Afternoon, on the 26th Day of this inſtant November, at the Houſe of George Dunn, in Newtown, Bucks County, viz. Two ninth Parts of and in a certain Meſſuage, Tenement, and Tract of Land, ſituated in the Townſhip of Lower Makefield, in ſaid County, containing* 372 *Acres, the whole in nine equal Parts, to be divided; which ſaid two ninth Parts being late the Eſtate of George Logan the younger deceaſed, and taken in Execution by* BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff. 6

Philadelphia, November 5, 1757.

BY *Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by publick Vendue, about three a Clock in the Afternoon, on the 28th Day of this inſtant November, at the Houſe of Samuel Dean, in Rockhill Townſhip, Bucks County, a certain Meſſuage, Tenement, and Tract of Land, ſituated in Lower Milford, in ſaid County, containing* 100 *Acres, be it more or leſs, late the Eſtate of Thomas Chriſtie, and taken in Execution by* BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff. ⊕

Philadelphia, November 5, 1757.

BY *Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by publick Vendue, about one a Clock in the Afternoon, on the third Day of December next, at the Houſe of Evan Jones, in Middletown, Bucks County, a certain Meſſuage, Tenement, and Tract of Land, ſituated in the Townſhip of Southampton, in Bucks County, containing* 150 *Acres, late the Eſtate of Philip Dracord, and taken in Execution by* BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff. ‖

STRAYED *or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, living in New-London, Cheſter County, on the 16th of Auguſt laſt, a bright bay Filly, about two Years old; ſhe is a Trotter, and in good Order, with a black ſhort Mane and Tail, is well built, has a ſmall Star, and about the Breadth of a Man's Hand on her Rump on which there is no Hair. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Filly, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges; or if any Perſon knows of her being concealed, and will inform the Subſcriber thereof, he ſhall have a Dollar Reward, paid by* NICHOLAS PURTLE. ‡

CAME *to the Plantation of Lewis Riden, in Kingſeſs Townſhip, Philadelphia County, the 25th Day of February laſt, and was then advertiſed, a ſmall little ſorrel or dark brown Horſe, about* 14 *or* 15 *Years old, branded on his right Shoulder ſomething like* A, *ſome white on his Hind feet, and a Star in his Forehead. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again.* LEWIS RIDEN. ¶

Burlington, October 19, 1757.

ON a Motion made in the Aſſembly of *New-Jerſey*, ordered, That the Petitioners for Leave to ſtop out *Racoon-Creek*, in *Glouceſter* County, and the Petitioners againſt it, do attend this Houſe on the ſecond *Wedneſday* of the next Seſſion at Burlington for doing the publick Buſineſs, in order that their Allegations on both Sides may fully be heard; and that ſuch Notice be given in the publick Papers of Pennſylvania (at leaſt one Month before the ſaid Time) that any Perſons abroad, who may own Lands nigh the ſaid Creek, may have the Opportunity of being heard.

A true Copy, examined by

¶ HUGH HARTSHORNE, Clerk.

To be LETT,

THE Houſe wherein John Mifflin, junior, now lives, next Door to Capt. William Blair's, with a Stable, Hay houſe, and Garden, back of ſaid Houſe.

Strayed or ſtolen from ſaid Mifflin, off the Commons of this City, about ſix or eight Weeks paſt, a black Horſe, about 15 hands high, paces well, branded IR on his near Buttock, ſhod before, carries his Ears very upright, is about 15 Years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and brings him to the Owner, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN MIFFLIN, junior. Tbctf.

Philadelphia, November 3, 1757.

For KILLIBEGS and SLIGOE,

The SNOW
MORNING-STAR,
MICHAEL WALSH,
Commander;
Burthen about 150 Tons, will fail in ten Days from this Date.

For Freight or Paſſage apply to Conyngham and Neſbitt, or to the Commander on board, at Hamilton's Wharff. ¶

For LONDONDERRY directly,

The SHIP
CULLODEN,
WILLIAM HOPE
Commander;
Has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to *Conyngham* and *Neſbitt*, or ſaid Commander.

For CHARLES-TOWN, in *South-Carolina*,

The SHIP
PEGGY,
JAMES ABERCROMBIE,
Maſter;
Will ſail about the Middle of this Month. For Freight or Paſſage, agree with Meſſieurs *Charles* and *Alexander Stedman*, or ſaid Commander on board, now lying at *James Layne's* Wharff.

N. B. She has extraordinary Accomodations for Paſſengers, is a Letter-of-Marque, and mounts twelve Guns.

For BELFAST,

The SHIP
KING GEORGE,
CHARLES DINGEE
Commander;
Is a Letter of Marque, and compleatly fitted, with good Accommodations for Paſſengers; has two Thirds of her Cargoe already engaged, and will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, agree with SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or ſaid Commander on board, at Mr. Buckridge Sims's Wharff.

N. B. Scott and M'Michael have removed their Store to the Houſe where the late Capt. William Grant lived in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets.

For NEWRY,

The SHIP
FANNY,
ARCHIBALD GARDNER
Commander;
Has Part of her Cargoe engaged, and will be clear to ſail by the 20th of November. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or ſaid Commander on board, at Mr. Buckridge Sims's Wharff.

For ANTIGUA.

The SHIP
FRIENDSHIP,
THOMAS COCHRAN
Maſter;
Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter, at Powell's Wharff, or to Conyngham and Neſbitt; who have for ſale, on reaſonable terms, Muſcovado ſugar by the hogſhead or barrel; Indico by the dozen, or larger quantity; a few caſks of cinnamon bark, and a parcel of dry hides.

Philadelphia, October 27, 1757.

For CORK,

The SHIP
WILLIAM,
WALTER RENCH
Maſter,
Lying at STAMPER's Wharff,
And has Half of her Cargoe ready to put on board.
For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN STAMPER.

N. B. She has good Accommodations for Paſſengers. ¶

Now fitting out for a Cruize againſt His Majeſty's Enemies, and will ſail in ten Days,

The BRIGANTINE
BLAKENEY,
MOSES MINSHALL,
Commander;
Mounts 16 Carriage and 28 Swivel Guns, and to carry 130 Men. All Gentlemen Sailors, and others, who are inclined to enter on board, may ſee the Articles at *George Hawkins's*, in Front-ſtreet.

For CHARLES-TOWN, in SOUTH-CAROLINA, and will ſail the Tenth of this inſtant November,

The Brigantine TOM,
EDWARD CLAGUE Commander.

FOR Freight or Paſſage, apply to THOMAS WALLACE, who is determined to go with ſaid Veſſel, and begs Leave to aſſure his Friends, that his informing them thereof, is not an evaſive Scheme to get in his Debts (as is frequently done) he therefore requeſts and expects, that ſuch as owe him Money, will immediately pay in their reſpective Debts, which will infinitely oblige him.

ALL Perſons indebted to THOMAS CAMPBELL, are requ red to make ſpeedy Payment, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs, without any further Notice. And all thoſe who have any Demands againſt him, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, and they ſhall be immediately paid.

Said Campbell has now on Hand, a large Aſſortment of fine freſh Gold and Silver Lace, Gold and Silver Buttons, Threads, Frogs, Chain, Cords, Vellum, &c. &c. Likewiſe a large Aſſortment of Eaſt India and European Goods, which he now ſells at the very loweſt Rates, as he intends leaving off Shop-keeping in a very ſhort Time. ¶ 5 s. Tbctf.

To be ſold cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

JOHN TAYLOR,

At his Store, in Water-Sreet, oppoſite Carpenter's Wharff.

A Parcel of European and Eaſt India Goods: Likewiſe low priced blue Broadcloths, and other Goods, by the Bale, (imported in the laſt Veſſels from England.) Tbctf.

To be SOLD by

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

At the corner of Cheſtnut and Water-ſtreets, near Pemberton's Wharff,

SUNDRY ſorts of dye ſtuffs, as madder, ground redwood, indigo, &c. Alſo rum, melaſſes, loaf and muſcovado ſugar, coffee, tea, rice, allſpice and ginger, train and ſweet oil, mackrel, and ſundry other goods. Tbc.

N. B. The INSURANCE-OFFICE for SHIPPING is kept by him as uſual.

Juſt imported from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Store in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A GOOD Aſſortment of European and India Goods. Where may be had Engliſh Cheeſe, Brimſtone, Copperas, 8, 10, 12 and 20d Nails. Tbc.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1757.

WHEREAS the Stage Boats and Waggons employed between Philadelphia and New-York, are found conſiderably advantageous to Travellers, therefore the Subſcribers propoſe to extend the Stage from Philadelphia to Annapolis, &c. and for that Purpoſe have provided two good Stage Boats, one in the River Delaware, and the other in Saſſafras, at Frederick Town; and the Publick are hereby informed, that Jonathan Jordan will attend with his Boat for the firſt Time at Lloyd's Wharff, on Friday and Saturday, the 15th and 16th of this inſtant April, and ſo weekly, and then proceed to Cornelius Carty's, at Reedy Iſland, where Waggons will be ready to proceed to Frederick Town, to the other Stage Boat, which will proceed immediately to Annapolis, and ſo continue to do once a Week, if poſſible.

As this Undertaking is conſiderably expenſive, and will be uſeful to the Publick, it is hoped it will meet with general Encouragement; and all Perſons may depend upon good Uſage, and the Stages performed at reaſonable Rates, by

JOHN HUGHES, and Company.

N. B. The Land Carriage is but 21 Miles, and a very good Road. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, from London, and to be ſold at

ELLIOT's Looking-glaſs Store,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, the Corner of Fourth-ſtreet,

A NEAT Aſſortment of Looking-glaſſes, viz. Piers, Sconces, and Dreſſing Glaſſes, Swingers and Shaving Glaſſes. Looking-glaſſes new Quickſilvered and framed in the neateſt Manner. He ſupplies People with new Glaſſes to their own Frames, and gives ready Money for broken Looking-glaſſes. He likewiſe completely fixes up Houſe Bells, in the neateſt and moſt convenient Manner, as done in London, with Cranks and Wires, which are not liable to be put out of Order, as thoſe done with, Pullies and Ropes are.

N. B. Said Elliot has on hand ſome Joiners and Sadlers Furniture, which he will ſell cheap for ready Money; alſo a few Books, intituled, Thoughts concerning War. Tbc.

WHEREAS EDWARD BROADFIELD, of Trenton, came from England in order to cure and put up STURGEON in the beſt Manner, different from any that has been put up in theſe Parts; and for theſe five Years paſt, at great Expence, has carried on the Buſineſs, and given general Satisfaction to thoſe who have bought for Exportation, or Home Conſumption.

The ſaid Broadfield has now a Quantity of the ſaid Fiſh; and thoſe Perſons who have already favoured him with their Cuſtom, and find them to be deſerving of Recommendation, hopes that it will not be wanting, in order to encourage ſaid Fiſhery. And if Care be taken to keep the ſaid Fiſh under Pickle, it will keep good in the hotteſt Climates, for two Years, which has already been ſufficiently proved; and if any of the Pickle ſhould waſte, only add as much Vinegar as will cover it, putting a Cloth over the Caſk, and the Head upon that, to keep the Air out, and you may preſerve the Fiſh as long as you pleaſe.

N B. Said Broadfield is obliged to all People who have already favoured him with their Cuſtom; and the ſaid Fiſh, which were formerly ſold by Alexander Lunan, on Hamilton's Wharff, are now ſold by Thomas Mullan, at the Tun in Water-ſtreet, and by no other Perſon in Philadelphia. Tbc.

Philadelphia, October 10, 1757.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS, Baker,

Living near the corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets, in Philadelphia,

SUperfine, fine, middling, and coarſe bolting cloths, very cheap. Millers, or others, who are not well acquainted and ſkilled in chooſing bolting cloths, may depend on being ſupplied with ſuch (and Inſtructions, if required) ſuitable for any and every part of the bolting Buſineſs.

N. B. Said Williams has had long experience in grinding and bolting as well as in bolting cloths. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ship from London, and to be ſold very cheap, by

STEPHEN CARMICK,

At his Store in Water ſtreet, the third Door above Market-ſtreet,

THE beſt thick ozenbrigs, ticklenburgs, ravens duck, white and brown Ruſſia and Iriſh Sheeting, fine ell wide Holland ditto, yard wide tandems, double ſieſias, fine and coarſe yard and 7 eights Iriſh linen, fine white princes linen, brown glazed Holland, long lawns, clear lawns in pieces and patches, fine and coarſe cambricks, muſlins, 9 qr. Flanders, and 7 eights Engliſh ticken, dowlas, bandanoes, Scots and Cumberland handkerchiefs, fine ſpotted pocket ditto, fine and coarſe buckrams, calicoes and cottons, nankeens, ell wide black Perſian taffeties, 7 eights, yard, and yard and 3 eights cotton and linen checks, a large aſſortment of coloured fuſtians, thickſets and jeans, black, blue, ſcarlet and buff coloured knit breeches, mens fine and coarſe white and mixed thread ſtockings, pins, fine and coarſe writing paper, ſuperfine and coarſe ſcarlet, red, blue, and drab coloured broadcloths, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſting, ſcarlet ſhaloons, fine Dandriff combs, crown cloth, blue, 3 corded white and ſcarlet ſewing ſilks, coloured and white threads, fine black, blue, white, pink, ſcarlet and cloth coloured durants and tammies, black and green caſſimancoes, blue and pink coloured ſattins, felt and caſtor hats, blue and dark coloured boiled cambletts, powder and ſhot the beſt mill ſaws, with ſundry other articles. Tbc 3 M.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1757.

Juſt imported in the Ship Union, Jonathan Crathorn, from Liverpool, by John Graeme, and Francis Harris, of Halifax, in Yorkſhire, Manufacturers or Clothiers, a large Quantity of Woollens, ſuitable for the Season, to be ſold cheap for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

FRANCIS HARRIS,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, where Mr. Kidd formerly kept Store; either by the Bale, Piece or Suit.

HAlfthicks, kerſeys, bays, yard wide plains, frizes, duffils, forreſt cloths, fearnoughts, ſuperfine yard wide plains, do narrow broads, 6 qr. and 7 qr. broadcloths, bearſkins and frizes, 6 qr. ſtrouds or ſtoptiſts, ſhaloons, calimancoes, tammies, durants, ſerges, longells, everlaſtings, ſhags, worſted damaſks, garters, qualities, buttons, ſcarlet mohair, ſilk twiſt, blankets, coverlids, and ſundry other goods.

Juſt imported in the two laſt Ships from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

HUMPHREY ROBINSON,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, a little above Arch-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. William Callender's, very cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit,

THree quarter, 7 eights, yard and 6 qr. cotton checks, dark and light ground cotton hollands, cotton gowns, ſilk cotton ditto, fine ſilk ginghams, an aſſortment of coloured and white inkles, coloured and white filletings, 6 qr. ſtriped linen laces, 7 qr. 8 qr. and 10 qr. ditto, 7 qr. plain cotton laces, 8 qr. and 10 qr. ditto, an aſſortment of coloured and white threads, broad and narrow linen and cotton ſtriped tapes, coloured cotton and linen thickſets, pillows and fine jeans, cotton ribs, cotton barragon jeans, quality bindings, ſcarlet and lettered garterings, plain ribbons, fine yard wide Iriſh linen, ivory fans, light ground linen chints, dark ground cotton ditto, ſuperfine Turkey ſtriped black nankeens, grandurels, brocaded worſted burdet, worſted diamond, worſted floretta's, fine crimſon Huſſars ſhag, ſilk and worſted plad, Britiſh flag, a neat aſſortment of yard wide Yorkſhire kerſies and plains, yard and 6 qr. frize, and a neat aſſortment of Engliſh made Carolina hats. Tbctf.

Imported in the Royal American, Capt. Tillet, from London, and the Sally, Capt. Baker, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

PHILIP BENEZET,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, the Corner of Gray's Alley,

BEST Engliſh ſail duck, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8. ticklenburg, fine and coarſe ozenbrigs, Ruſſia and Iriſh sheetings, brown and white princes linen, dowlas, garlix, tandems, and random ſieſias, yd. wd. and 7-8ths wd. Iriſh linen, long and piſtol lawns, patches of clear lawn, pieces and patches of cambrick, diaper table cloths, clouting diaper, yd. and 3-8ths, yd. wd. 7-8ths, and 3-qr. wd. cotton and linen checks, 3-qr. linen ſtripes, light and dark cotton hollands, printed and Scotch linen handkerchiefs, blue and purple printed linen, brown and white buckram, broad and narrow white tape, blue and white cotton ditto, fine and coarſe bobbin, coloured and white thread, a large aſſortment of calicoes and chints, blue long cloths, nankeens, blue cotton velvet, thickſets, fuſtians, ſilk jeans, bed-ticks, cullee, roſſet, new ſilk romals, and black gauſe handkerchiefs, black crape, black and cloth coloured ſattin, Engliſh and India black, and light coloured taffeties, ell and half yard wide perſians, flowered ribbons, plain ſattin, paduaſoy and taffety ditto, ſilk caps, two and three yard ſilk Laces, 4-penny and 6-penny ferrits, ſagathies, duroys, druggets, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, mixed camblets, plain and flowered everlaſtings, flowered damaſks, ſtarrets, bourdets, ſcarlet and green pluſh, black, blue and ſcarlet knit patterns, Mens and womens worſted and thread hoſe, worſted and cotton caps, worſted binding, gartering, mohair and buttons, womens ſhoes by the trunk, blue, ſcarlet, and copper brown broadcloths, plains and kerſeys, grey knap ſtriped duffils, Hool's piſtol cap'd knives, burnt bone, childrens and cuttoe ditto, ſteel and piſtol end penknives, table knives and forks, ſciſſars, long and ſhort ſcythes, beſt A C No. 3 ſteel, G B wool cards, braſs, glaſs and white metal ſleeve buttons, white metal coat and veſt diſh buttons, pierced white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, ſteel and braſs plain ditto, ſteel ſnap and painted ſnuff and tobacco boxes, ſteel and braſs thimbles, braſs and leather inkpots, ſewing and darning needles, pins, ſnaffle bitts, plain and ſwivelled ſtirrups, tuft nails, white-ſets, black buckles, girth web, 2, 3, and 4 penny clout nails, 6, 8, and 14 ounce tacks, bar lead, 8, 10, 12, and 20 penny nails, glue, brimſtone, and copperas, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, pepper, writing-paper, ink-powder, playing cards, ſpectacles, nonſopretries, Leghorn hats, blue, white, and amber beads, neſts of gilt trunks, felt hats, Weſton's ſnuff, an aſſortment of Pewter, ſilver and Pinchbeck watches, &c. Tbctf.

To be SOLD by

ATTWOOD COWMAN,

Next Door to the Tun, in Water-ſtreet,

CHOICE Madeira Wine, Spirits, Rum, Indigo, Muſcovado Sugar, Indian Corn, Salt, and an Aſſortment of European Goods. Tbctf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WALTER SHEE, in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, hath opened an office for the inſurance of ſhips and merchandize. All perſons who want to have inſurance made, may apply at ſaid office, where all riſks will be underwrote. Tbc 6 M.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

November 17, 1757. NUMB. 1508.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

On the Firſt Day of Auguſt *laſt were publiſhed,*

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

To be publiſhed Monthly, and to contain Six Half-ſheets in Octavo, printed on a good Paper, and fair Character.

By SYLVANUS AMERICANUS.

I. The CONDITIONS as follow, viz.

IT is propoſed, That the firſt Three Half-ſheets of the ſaid *Magazine* ſhall contain, A new and complete Hiſtory of the *Northern Continent of America*, from the Time of its firſt Diſcovery to the preſent; Compiled with that Impartiality and Regard to Truth which becomes a faithful Hiſtorian, and carefully extracted from Authors of the beſt Credit both ancient and modern: Together with its firſt Settlement by the *Engliſh* and the *French*; their Diſputes and Wars with the Natives, as well as with each other; Battles fought, Treaties concluded, Boundaries agreed upon, *&c.* As alſo the Hiſtory of the preſent War now ſubſiſting upon this Continent between the *Engliſh* and *French*, and their *Indian Allies*, with the Murders and Cruelties committed by the Savages upon the *Britiſh* Subjects, *&c.* This Hiſtory ſhall be printed in the beſt Manner, and ſo conveniently connected, that it may be ſeparated from the other Part of the *Magazine*, and, when finiſhed, be handſomely bound up by itſelf, with a Title and copious Index, and Endeavours will be uſed, to make it as complete a *Family Chronicle* and *Hiſtorical Legacy*, as can be left by the Inhabitants of *America* to their Poſterity.

II. The remaining Three Half-ſheets ſhall contain *Amuſements and Eſſays, ſerious, entertaining, philoſophical, mechanical, hiſtorical, political*, and *poetical*, with the moſt *material News* and *authentic Occurrences*, Foreign and Domeſtic, which ſhall happen during the Month. Theſe Eſſays may be adaptly intituled, *The Induſtrious Bee*; becauſe they will be diligently and judiciouſly extracted from the moſt eminent Authors who have treated of theſe curious Subjects, both in Proſe and Verſe: In the Variety and Choice of which, ſuch eſpecial Care ſhall be taken as may beſt contribute to the Reader's Amuſement and Inſtruction. And whatſoever *New Pieces* any Gentlemen may be ſo kind to furniſh us with, ſhall always have the Preference in our *Magazine*, out of a peculiar Emulation to ſatisfy the Publick, that even this *New World* is not deſtitute of *Learning* and *Learned Men*.

III. If ſuitable Encouragement attends theſe Propoſals, the firſt Number will begin with the Year 1758, for the Month of *January*, and be continued every Month; Price one Shilling Proc. each Number; to be paid Quarterly, that the Charges attending the expenſive Work may be regularly defrayed.

IV. The Subſcribers ſhall be punctually ſupplied with each Number at the End of every Month: For which Purpoſe eſpecial Meſſengers will be employed to deliver them at their Houſes, or at ſuch Places upon every publick Road throughout the Country, as may be moſt convenient for them.

"A Monthly Collection, judiciouſly conducted in the "Method propoſed, will certainly be a great Benefit to "this new-ſettled Country; for thereby not only every "private Family (by their own Fire-ſide) may be ac"quainted with the moſt material Occurrences from "time to time tranſacting in every other Part of the "World, but our Youth, by the Help of this Inſtructor, "and the diverting and pleaſing Amuſements therein "contained, will be naturally allured to improve them"ſelves in Knowledge and polite Literature; by which "the gloomy Particles of Ignorance will be very much "enlightened, if not entirely diſperſed."

Thoſe who are willing to encourage this Undertaking, are deſired to give in their Names to the following Perſons, viz. James Parker in Woodbridge, who is propoſed to be the Printer of this Magazine; ---- Mr. Samuel Nevill in Perth Amboy; ---- Mr. Furman, Poſt-Maſter in Trenton; ---- Mr. Boudinott, Poſt-Maſter in Prince-Town; ---- Mr. William Ouke in New-Brunſwick; ---- Mr. Francis Braſier at Rariton-Landing; ---- Mr. Tobias Van Norden at Bound-Brook; ---- Mr. Williamſon at Elizabeth-Town; ---- Mr. Uzal Ogden at Newark; ---- Mr. John Taylor at Middle-Town; ---- Mr. John Wardell at Shrewsbury; ---- Mr. Thomas Leonard at Freehold; Mr. Andrew Gordon at Cranberry; ---- Dr. Newell at Allen-Town; ---- Mr. Joſeph Borden, jun. at Borden-Town; ---- Mr. John Lawrence at Burlington; ---- Mr. Price at Hattonfield; ---- Mr. Gibbons at Salem; ---- and Mr. Ebenezer Miller at Greenwich; ---- all in the Province of New-Jerſey.

Subſcriptions will alſo be taken in by Mr. Dunlap, Poſt-Maſter, and Mr. David Hall, Printer in Philadelphia; Meſſrs. Parker and Weyman in New-York; ---- Parker and Company in New-Haven; ---- Mr. James Franklin in Rhode-Iſland; ---- and Mr. Benjamin Mecom, Printer in Boſton.

N. B. As the Time draws near for putting the Work to the Preſs, thoſe who intend to ſubſcribe, are deſired to be expeditious in ſending their Names to the Perſons above-mentioned, that the Number to be printed may be regulated accordingly.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by WILLIAM BRADFORD,

The AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

Or MONTHLY CHRONICLE for the *Britiſh* Colonies,

For *OCTOBER*, 1757.

To be Continued.

By a SOCIETY of Gentlemen.

Subſcriptions for this magazine are taken in by the following perſons, viz.

Pennſylvania, by William Bradford, in Philadelphia; Francis Weſt, Eſq; in Cumberland County; Rev. Mr. Barton, and George Stevenſon, Eſq; in York County; Edward Shippen, Eſq; George Roſs, Eſq; and Mr. Bernard Hubley, Lancaſter County; Rev. Mr. Finley, Cheſter County; James Read, Eſq; Berks County; Mr. Nicholas Scull, jun. Northampton County; Alexander Graydon, Eſq; and Rev. Mr. Beatty, Bucks County.

The Delaware Government, by Mr. Jacob Kollock, jun. and Rev. Mr. Wilſon, at Lewes; Rev. Mr. Neal, at Dover; John M'Kinley, Eſq; at Wilmington; Thomas M'Kane, Eſq; and Mr. Slater Clay, in New-Caſtle.

New-Jerſey, by Lewis Gordon, Eſq; at Borden-town; Mr. Moore Furman, in Trenton; Mr. John Ewing, at Naſſau-hall, in Princetown; Mr. William Simmonds, at Brunſwick; Rev. Meſſieurs Chandler and Kettletas, at Elizabeth-town; and Rev. Mr. Brown, at Newark.

New-York, by Mr. Hugh Gaine, Printer in New-York; Dr. Ogden, at Jamaica, on Long-Iſland; and Mr. Stevenſon at Albany.

Maryland, Mr. Nathaniel Chapman, in Charles County; Mr. James Wardrop, in Upper-Marlborough; Mr. Jonas Green, in Annapolis; Mr. Alexander Lawſon, Rev. Mr. Cradock, and Mr. David M'Cullough, in Baltimore County; Rev, Mr. Hugh Jones, Cecil County; Mr. James M'Laughlin, in George-town, and Dr. Murray in Cheſter, Kent County; Rev. Mr. Malcolm, in Queen-Anne's; Rev. Mr. Gordon, in Talbot County.

Virginia, by Edward Ambler, Eſq; at York-Town; Rev. Mr. William Webb at Suffolk; Rev. Mr. Samuel Davies, and Rev. Mr. John Thompſon, William Hunter, Eſq; in Williamſburg; Dr. Archibald Campbell, at Norfolk; Col. Carliſle, and Col. Waſhington, in Fairfax County, and Col. Nathaniel Harriſon.

North-Carolina, by John Campbell, Eſq; in Bertie County; and Rev. Mr. William Fanning, in Northampton County.

South-Carolina, by Dr. Garden, in Charleſtown; and by Rev. Mr. Martin, and Rev. Mr. Donaldſon.

Connecticut, by Rev. Mr. Wells, at Stamford, -------- Johnſon, Eſq; at Stratford; Chauncey Whiteſey, Eſq; at Newhaven; Mr. John Beveridge, at Hartford; and Mr. Chew, Poſtmaſter at New-London.

Rhode-Iſland, by Rev. Mr. Ezra Stiles; and Mr. Solomon Southwicke.

Maſſachuſetts, by Mr. Winthrop, Profeſſor of Nat. Philoſophy at Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Hooper, Rev. Mr. Cooper; and Rev. Mr. Caner in Boſton; and by Meſſieurs Edes and Gill.

Halifax, by Mr. John Buſhell.

The Weſt-India Iſlands, by Mr. George Richards Merchant, and Dr. John Gordon Phyſician, in Jamaica; by Colonel Samuel Martin, and Rev. Mr. Sherwington, in Antigua; by Mr. William Moore, and Mr. George White, Merchants in Barbados; by Mr. Wharton, Merchant in St. Chriſtophers; and by all the Bookſellers and Printers in the aforeſaid places, and by the Bookſellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

The price to ſubſcribers will be One Shilling Pennſylvania money for each magazine, or its value in the current coin of the ſeveral places above mentioned, allowing Seven ſhillings and Six pence for each Spaniſh Dollar.

Thoſe perſons who may be inclined to favour the Proprietors with any pieces for the magazine, are deſired to ſend them Poſt-free, directed to Mr. Bradford at the London coffee-houſe.

LONDON, Auguſt 27.

An Account of the Engagement of the Terrible Privateer, Captain Death, and ſome Proceedings ſubſequent thereto, from an Officer lately brought from St. Maloes to England by Cartel.

SOON after we ſailed from Plymouth a Fever broke out among the Crew, of which about 20 died; after which nothing material happened, till we took our valuable Prize, on board of which we put 15 choſen Fellows, keeping in Company with her 'till we unfortunately fell in with the Enemy's Ship, our Deſtroyer, who, in ſpite of all our Efforts, got in between us and our Prize; the Prize was ſoon taken; then we bore all their Attack, which was furious enough, particularly in regard to their Small Arms; for having a great Number of Marines on board, as well as a great Number of Seamen, their Round-tops were crouded with Men, who kept a perpetual ſucceſſive Fire, whereby we ſuffered more conſiderably than by their Carriage Guns, they being very ill ſerved; however, their Muſketry deſtroyed our Captain of Marines, with all his Men, the Lieutenant and two or three only excepted, the Seamen were alſo ſo much annoyed thereby, that nothing but innate Courage could have ſupported them in keeping the Deck; but yet we continued, as the Enemy termed it afterwards, a moſt infernal Fire, in which we could perceive we deſtroyed great Numbers of their Men, whom they threw overboard as faſt as killed. At the Time of the Engagement we had 40 Men confined to their Hammocks, unable to give the leaſt Aſſiſtance in our Defence, which, with the 15 on board the Prize, and the 20 which died ſoon after our ſailing, reduced our Ship's Complement to 75 in Number; notwithſtanding which, all that were able did their Duty as became Engliſhmen, each endeavouring to outvie the reſt. Our Men fell apace, Numbers were wounded, and the Enemy ready to board us, when our brave Captain aſk'd us, whether we would fight it out, though he believed it was over with us, being overpowered in Number, and by Weight of Metal: The general Voice was to diſpute it ſtill longer, which gave the Captain much Pleaſure.

The Boatſwain at this Time, as he was vowing the Ship ſhould be fought to the laſt Extremity, was deprived of Life by a Muſket-Ball paſſing through the lower Part of his Body. The Colours were ſhot away in the Engagement, and there not being Men enough to man half the Guns, Firing ceaſed on our Side, as a Signal that we would ſtrike, it being impoſſible to defend the Ship any longer; and her Maſts, Yards, and Rigging being ſo much damaged, as to prevent our getting away; notwithſtanding which, the Enemy kept a perpetual Firing, crying out, with many Imprecations, 'Strike your Pendant, and lower your Topſail Halliards, or we will ſink you;' for they were ſuſpicious we ſhould endeavour to run from them; after which the brave Capt. Death received a Muſket-Ball, which entered juſt below the Navel, and paſſed thro' his Body, of which he died the third Day after we were taken, in our Paſſage to France, to the great Regret of the ſurviving Crew.

The Enemy having got Poſſeſſion of our Ship, with the Dead, which lay upon the Deck, threw overboard thoſe alſo who had only loſt a Leg; ſo that none of the Wounded were ſaved but ſuch as had Legs to ſtand upright, or were but ſlightly wounded. We were then all removed on board the Enemy's Ship, and cloſely confined to the Hold (which was almoſt full of Caſks) the Remainder of that Day, and the ſucceeding Night, without a Breath of Air, or Drop of Water to drink: There was crying out, and begging for Air and Water, but without Effect; ſome were crying out for others to urine in their Shoes, but that diſagreeable Liquor was exhauſted from their Bodies. In the Night there were ſuch calamitous Speeches and Lamentations, that the human Heart cannot conceive, the Lips utter, nor Rhetorick deſcribe. One Daddy Pullen, unable to bear Miſery longer, had got his Knife from his Pocket, with Intent to cut his Throat, but being unable to unclaſp it, gave it to another for that Purpoſe, who immediately, being young and healthy, threw it behind the Butts; and in the Morning, when they were ordered upon Deck, 27 of them were found dead, being ſuffocated for Want of Air and Liquor; many others were obliged to be carried upon the Deck, incapable of Speech for an Hour or two; ſeven or eight others died in the Hoſpital at St. Maloes. The Survivors (thoſe ſeven or eight included) to about the Number of 56, were ſent, ſome to St. Maloes, and ſome to Morlaix: Ours, from St. Maloes, arrived lately at Plymouth, pennyleſs and naked, but met with great Hoſpitality from all Degrees of People, particularly from the Mayor of Exeter, who furniſhed us with Shoes, Stockings, &c. and alſo from the Merchants upon the Exchange there, who chearfully and liberally contributed Money for our Support. The Remainder of our Crew alſo arrived about the ſame Time from Morlaix, 20 of whom immediately went on board the Antelope Privateer of Dartmouth.

The whole ſurviving Crew from St. Maloes and Morlaix is about 46, among whom are the firſt and third Lieutenants, the Lieutenant of Marines, two Mates, one Midſhipman, the Gunner and Gunner's Mate. Our Uſage in the French Priſon was very bad, and had it not been for the humane Remittances of our Owners from England, our Impriſonment would have been intolerable, the French Allowance being ſcarce half a common Meal a Day."

Auguſt 30. By a private Letter from the Hague we are informed, that a certain Foreign Miniſter has acquired great Reputation by a political Diſcourſe, read before a Circle of his Friends, intituled, "The Three New Empires;" containing a Proſpect of the Conſequences that may attend the triple Alliance of the Courts of Peterſburgh, Vienna, and Verſailles; in which is demonſtrated the extreme Danger of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Liberties of Europe, with ſome Strictures on the falſe Policy of Neutralities, when Points eſſential to the Being of a State are at Stake.

Extract of a letter from a Pruſſian officer at the head quarters of Bernſtadt, dated Auguſt 21.

"The 15th inſtant his majeſty decamped from Weeſſenberg, and came here. The 16th he advanced with the vanguard within cannon-ſhot of the enemy, who did not think proper to take the advantage of their ſuperiority, but after we had drove their advanced poſts back to their camp, remained all night under arms; however in their firſt panic they diſcharged about 50 ſhot from their batteries on the mountains, but without hurting us. The army, which was about half a league diſtant from thence, arrived at four in the afternoon.

"The King encamped within cannon ſhot, facing the enemy's line, conſequentiy before their eyes, notwithſtanding their cannonading. The 17th in the morning the king detached general Winterfield beyond the Neiſs, where general Wied was poſted in the Woods with a corps of 16000 light troops. M. Winterfield paſſed the river in ſight of the Auſtrians, who kept up a continual firing, but without touching a ſingle grenadier.

"General Winterfield being poſted on the eminences on the other ſide the Neiſs, the army kept its poſition till the 20th. It was not poſſible to attack the enemy in their advantageous camp covered in flank by narrow defiles and marſhes, having the Neiſs on the right, and on the left a high mountain defended by three batteries, one upon another, a deep defile before this line, and mountains behind; beſides the deſerters ſay it was defended by 340 cannon,

and

and that they had been ſeveral nights digging trenches before the line.

"His Majeſty ſeeing all theſe precautions, ſtruck his tents the 20th at four in the morning, after having again invited the enemy by his ſituation to hazard the event of a third battle; but ſeeing they did not ſtir, he retired with his army, without their firing ſo much as one cannon after him in his retreat. All we heard was a few muſquet ſhot diſcharged by the Pandours, of whom our hunters and independent companies of the rear guard killed ſeveral.

"The king's deſigns were to draw the Auſtrians to a battle, and at the ſame time to enter Gorlitz, to aſſure the communication with Sileſia. In this laſt he has ſucceeded, General Grumbkow has taken poſſeſſion of Gorlitz, and as prince Maurice keeps with his corps near Pyrna, there is a chain eſtabliſhed all along to Sileſia. Dreſden and Bautzen are ſtrongly defended, and ſcarcity and deſertion rages amongſt the enemy."

St. JOHN's, in Antigua, October 1.

The Tartar, Capt. M'Clane, of this Iſland, has taken a French ſloop, and ſent her into Montſerrat. She has alſo, in company with the Free Maſon, a privateer of Montſerrat, carried in a Dutch ſloop loaded with duck, cordage, &c. and a French ſnow from Martineco bound to Bourdeaux, loaded with ſugar, coffee, and cocoa.

The Jennings, a privateer alſo of this iſland, Capt. Sheerman, has taken a French ſnow loaded with ſugar and coffee, bound from Martineco for Old France.

Baſſeterre, in St. Chriſtophers, October 12.

On Sunday morning came into the road of Baſſeterre, the King of Pruſſia, Capt. Gruchy, a privateer ſhip belonging to Boſton.

October 15. Thurſday came into the road of Baſſeterre the Hope, Capt. James M'Donnell, a privateer brig of New-York.

October 19.

Paragraph of a letter from Barbados to a Gentleman in this Iſland, dated October 4, 1757.

"I ſuppoſe you have made ſome obſervations on the Comet. Thomas Stevenſon, Eſq; was the firſt who ſaw it here: It riſes about one o'clock in the morning, and is about 20 degrees below Caſtor and Pollux, inclining to the ſouth. It travels faſt to the eaſt, and is at a great diſtance from us, not yet having, I believe, entered the orbit of Jupiter."

October 22. Wedneſday afternoon was brought into the road of Baſſeterre, a ſhip retaken from the French, by the King of Pruſſia privateer. She mounts ten carriage guns; is loaded with beef and butter, and was retaken to windward of Deſeada on Tueſday: but as there were none of her papers, nor any of her crew on board when retaken, 'tis not known at preſent from whence ſhe came, or where ſhe was bound.

CHARLES-TOWN (in South-Carolina) Sept. 29.

We hear from Georgia that the Fortifications around Savannah, already begin to make a good Appearance, near 600 Men having been at work upon them for ſome Time: That the Creek Chief, called the Cow-keeper, had lately been at Savannah with 40 other Creeks, and ſeemed very well diſpoſed towards the Engliſh, but had been concerned in ſome Diſturbance lately given the Spaniards at St. Auguſtine by thoſe Indians; and that Governor Ellis was earneſtly endeavouring to accommodate the Difference between them, which 'twas apprehended would be a Work of Difficulty.

The laſt Accounts from the Cherokees, are, that Wawhatche, and above 100 of thoſe Indians who went with him to Virginia, are returned; and we are aſſured they have been of very great Service, by preventing the Incurſions of the French Indians, upon the Borders of that Colony.

On Sunday laſt arrived in Town 17 Upper and Lower Creek Indians: Yeſterday they had an Audience of the Governor in the Council Chamber, when they preſented a Talk to his Excellency from the Wolf King, a Warrior of great Credit, and remarkable for his Attachment to the Engliſh.

October 13. We hear, that the late Difference between the Occoni Indians and the Spaniards at St. Auguſtine, is happily accommodated, by the Interpoſition of Governor Ellis; and that ſome Captive Spaniards have in Conſequence been releaſed.

BOSTON, November 7.

Yeſterday arrived here His Majeſty's Ship Mermaid, of 20 Guns, Captain Innis, from London, but laſt from Portſmouth, which Place he left the 6th of September laſt, as Convoy to the Maſt Ships bound to Piſcataqua, and about 60 Sail of Merchantmen, bound to different Parts; by whom we learn, that 25 Sail of the Line, under Admiral Hawke, were at Portſmouth, who made a Signal for the whole Fleet to unmoore the Morning he ſailed, ſeveral of which, who were upon the Careen, immediately righted and unmoor'd.---That there were Ten Thouſand Troops embarked from the Iſle of Wight on board a Number of Tranſports, who were going on ſome grand Expedition, but it was an entire Secret where they were bound. The Captains Clark, Long, and Smith, ſailed for this Place under Convoy of the Mermaid, the two former of which likewiſe arrived Yeſterday; Capt. Smith parted from the Fleet the 16th of September, at Night, in a very hard Gale of Wind, and has not been heard of ſince.

In the Halifax Gazette of the 22d of October laſt, there is an Account of the Arrival there of two Flags of Truce from Quebec, one a Brig, the other a Schooner, but laſt from Louiſbourg, with a Number of Engliſh Priſoners lately taken at Fort Wiſliam-Henry, and Parts adjacent. In the Brig arrived one Mr. John Samuel Petit, late Boatſwain's Mate of the Maſſacuſetts Snow, Prince of Wales, Capt. Dowſe, who was taken the ſecond Day after he left Halifax, off Louiſbourg, by the Flower-de-Luce Frigate, of 26 Guns, and carried into the laſt mentioned Place: Mr. Petit, among other Things, gave the following Particulars, That he was put on board the Duke of Bayonne, of 80 Guns, where he was kept a Priſoner 20 Days, but by the kind Offices of Mr. Labore, a French Gentleman, to whom he was known, who applied to the Admiral for Liberty for him to go home to his Friends in Boſton, urging in his Behalf, that he had formerly been the Means of ſaving a Ship and her Crew, which he met with at Sea in Diſtreſs, took Charge of, and brought ſafe into Louiſbourg, and that he might not be ſent home to France along with the reſt of the Crew; the Admiral was at length with much Difficulty prevailed upon to comply with Mr. Labore's Deſire, and promiſed he ſhould be ſent home by the firſt Opportunity. Mr. Labore then had Leave to take him aſhore to his own Houſe, which he accordingly did, where he was very kindly treated; during which Time Mr. Labore informed him, that ſome Indians had lately brought in a Number of Scalps, for which they had received the Bounty; a ſhort Time after, they were found out to be French Scalps (ſuppoſed ſome of the Neutrals, formerly ſo called) whereupon the Governor and Admiral immediately ordered the Bounty on Scalps to be taken off, and only be paid for ſuch as were brought in alive; and alſo ordered, that whatever Indians ſhould for the future preſume to bring in any Scalp, ſhould be ſeverely puniſhed, which, if true, may be the Means of ſaving many an Engliſhman's Life. He alſo informed, that it was very ſickly in the Fleet, chiefly for Want of Proviſions, and that during the 20 Days he was on board the Duke of Bayonne, upwards of 300 of her Men died: Alſo, that during ſaid Time he had not above half a Pound of Meat allowed him: That the Sickneſs alſo rages among the reſt of the Fleet, ſome loſing from 100 to 300 of their Men thereby: That all the Land Forces were gone to Quebec, and the Men of War returned before he came away: That in the late Storm, one of the Admiral's Ships was drove aſhore, by which ſhe received conſiderable Damage in her Keel and Bottom, but that they got her off again, and were repairing her: That the Number of Top-ſail Veſſels in that Harbour did not exceed 25, among which were 15 Line of Battle Ships, 4 of which were Flags, and 4 Frigates, the reſt Merchantmen: That a ſmall Privateer Schooner, had taken and ſent in there a fine large new Snow, Captain Boyd, who arrived alſo in ſaid Flag of Truce, and two Schooners, Names unknown: That all the People, except 170, belonging to the Tilbury, who was unfortunately caſt away in the late Storm, are ſafe: That Proviſions of all Kinds, freſh Meat eſpecially, are ſo exceeding ſcarce, that even the beſt Gentlemen among them are glad to catch at a Mouthful now and then at any Rate; and that he verily believes, that if they do not by ſome Means or other procure ſome very ſoon, they muſt all inevitably periſh.

By his Majeſty's Ship Scarborough, lately arrived at Halifax from England, we have the following Liſt of the Fleet under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, Admiral of the Blue Squadron, which ſailed from Spithead on the 9th Day of September laſt, on a ſecret Expedition, viz.

Ships of the Line, Royal George, of 100 Guns, Captain Buckle. Ramilies, 90, Sir Edward Hawke, Capt. Hobbs. Neptune, 90, Admiral Knowles, Capt. Galbraith. Namure, 90, Dennis. Royal William, 80, Whiterong Taylor. Princeſs Amelia, 80, Admiral Broderick, Capt. Coleby. Barfleur, 80, Graves. Torbay, 74, Keppel. Magnanime, 74, Howe. Dublin, 74, Rodney. Burford, 74, James Young. Alcide, 64, James Douglaſs. America, 60, Byran. Achilles, 60, Barrington. Dunkirk, 60, Digby. And Medway. of 60 Guns, Capt. Proby.

Frigates, Jaſon, of 44 Guns, Capt. Paſtor. Cheſter, 44, Ogle. Southampton, 36, Gilchriſt. Coventry, 32, Scroop. Thetis, 20. Poſtilion, 18. Eſcorte, 18. Beaver, 16. Cormorant, 16. Pelican, 18. With two Buſſes, of 10 Guns each.

Fireſhips. Pluto, and Proſerpine.

Bombs. Infernal, and Fire-Drake.

There were alſo four armed Cutters; and ſixty Tranſports, having on board the Generals Mordaunt, Conway and Cornwallis, with the following Regiments, Old Buffs, Lord George Bentick's, Loudoun's, Hume's, Amhurſt's, Wolfe's, Hudſon's, Brudenell's, Stuart's, and Effingham's. As alſo ſeveral Troops of Light Horſe.

There are two Ships of 100 Guns left in Portſmouth Harbour, and two of 90 Guns, which, with others, are to form a ſecond Fleet, for another Expedition.

By the ſaid Ship we have Advice, that there had been a Battle between the Pruſſian and Ruſſian Armies, wherein many Thouſands were killed on each Side, and that both Parties claimed the Victory, as is the Cuſtom in ſuch Caſes.

NEW-YORK, November 14.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the Prize Ship, mentioned in this Paper two Weeks ſince to be taken by Captain Waynman, in the King George Privateer, of this Port. She is called Le Saint Eſprit, of about 250 Tons Burthen, mounting 14 four Pounders, double fortified, and was commanded by Monſieur Thomas Gramſon, carrying 50 Hands, and bound from Quebec to Cape Francois.

The ſame Day arrived here Capt. Codwiſe, in 20 Days from Antigua, in a Letter of Marque Sloop, and informs, that while he lay there, on the 12th of October, the Snow Dolphin, Chriſtopher Sheldon Maſter, of and from Rhode-Iſland, was taken by a ſmall French Privateer in Sight of the Port, when Capt. Codwiſe weighed Anchor, and with 40 Volunteers went out, retook her, and carried her into Antigua, after ſhe had been in the Enemy's Poſſeſſion upwards of 36 Hours. And that on the 16th following, 14 French Ships paſſed by the Harbour of St. John's, when His Majeſty's Sloop the Antigua, Capt. Codrington, went out after them, but was beat off by one of the Frigates.

Thurſday laſt returned from a Cruize, the Privateer Brig De Lancey (formerly a French Privateer, and taken by the Captains Randall and Harris in Conſort) Thomas Randall Commander, and brought in with her a Ship of about 300 Tons Burthen, called the John, mounting two Guns only, navigated with 16 Men (ſaid to be Dutch) commanded by Reuloff Malmſtrong, taken the 22d of October laſt off Crooked Iſland, in Lat. 25 N. and Long. 70 W. from London, bound from St. Domingo to Nantz. Capt. Randall alſo took, at the ſame time, another Ship, that was in Company with the above, Burthen about 400 Tons, called the Spaniſh Galley, mounting 22 Guns, Men in Proportion; and which may be expected every Hour; both Ships deep loaded with Sugar, Coffee, Cotton and Indigo.

Part of a Letter from a Gentleman of conſiderable Note in London, to his Correſpondent in New-York, dated Auguſt 25, 1757.

"It is conjectured that the Expedition in Agitation is againſt Genoa, and to put a Crown on the Duke of Parma, as King of Corſica, for which Spain is to warrantee to England Gibraltar and Minorca. Alſo, That the King of Sardinia will join in the Alliance, and diſpoſſeſs the Empreſs of Lombardy, and the Emperor of Tuſcany. That the Danes and Swedes, with the Dutch, and ſeveral German States, will declare War againſt France, Auſtria and Ruſſia. And ſince the laſt Coalition of Parties, domeſtic Politics have intirely ſubſided, and have taken ſo reverſed a Turn, that many Things are in this Adminiſtration applauded, which before occaſioned Tumults, and univerſal Diſcontent."

We have a particular Satisfaction in informing the Publick, That Colonel Peter Schuyler, of the New-Jerſey Forces, taken at Oſwego the 14th of Auguſt, 1756, and carried to Quebec, where he has been kept ever ſince, arrived at Fort Edward in good Health ſome Day laſt Week, having been releaſed by the French, and conducted thither by two Indians and a Frenchman.

By a Letter from Lieutenant Dugdale, of Warburton's Regiment, who was caſt away in his Majeſty's Ship the Tilbury, dated at Louiſbourg, October 10, we learn, That he and about 270 more ſaved themſelves on a Raft, they made on the Wreck, having remained there four Days; that as ſoon as they reached the Shore, they were ſurrounded by three or four Hundred Indians, who wou'd inevitably have murdered them, had not the Governor of Louiſbourg (having Intelligence of their Misfortune) detached 200 Soldiers to their Relief; that Captain Croxton, of Warburton's Regiment, with the brave Captain Barnſley, the Captain of Marines, and a great many more, periſhed in the Waves.

Abſtract of a Letter from Mount Johnſon, October 24.

"Yeſterday Mooning about Nine a Clock, Little Cornelius, a Mohawk Indian, with another of the ſame Nation, arrived here, and brought the following Intelligence, viz. That five Days ago, they, with 13 more Indians, and one white Man, of the Name of Johnſon, attacked a Party of 18 Frenchmen, including an Officer and Sergeant, within Two Hundred Yards of the Fort of Ticonderoga, and betwixt the Fort and a pretty large Encampment; that five of the French were killed on the Spot, beſides ſeveral wounded; and their Scalps, together with five French Muſquets, Swords and laced Hats, were brought off, notwithſtanding their being ſo near to the Fort, and that they found the Camp alarmed and under Arms; none of the Indians were wounded, tho' the French Party fired ſeveral Shot, only one of them had about a Foot of the Barrel and Stock of his Piece carried off by a Shot from the French. Cornelius reported, that the Parry of Indians with the Scalps, were ſome Miles off in the Woods, being extremely faint and feeble, as they eat nothing ſince the Engagement but ſome wild Fruit they picked up in the Woods; upon which Sir William Johnſon immediately diſpatched ſome of his Servants on Horſeback, with a Refreſhment of Proviſions and Drink, and between Four and Five a Clock the ſame Evening, the Indians arrived at Sir William's, with the Scalps, Muſquets, Swords, &c. which, among others, afforded me no ſmall Pleaſure, being the greateſt Number of Scalps I have ſeen at once ſince I came to this Country. It was but a Fortnight before, that three Scalps were brought in here from the ſame Place, by another ſcalping Party of friendly Indians, who killed ſix in all, but no more than three of their Scalps could be brought off, on Account of a numerous Body of French coming up."

Thurſday laſt Captain Prince came up from Philadelphia, in a Schooner; who, laſt Sunday Se'ennight, ſpoke with a Privateer Sloop lying at Anchor under Cape-May, the Captain whereof informed him, he was bound into New-York. A Schooner lay at Anchor at the ſame Place, under the Privateer's Guns.

Arrivals from NEW-YORK. Ker at Briſtol, Stewart at Hambourg, Scot at Dublin, Finglaſs at London, and Drummond at the Orkneys.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.

On Friday laſt Capt. Laws arrived here from Halifax, with whom came Paſſenger Captain Thomas Hatton, late of the Sloop St. Andrew, of this Port, who informs us, that on the 26th of September he was taken on his Paſſage from hence for Newfoundland, by a Privateer of Louiſbourg, of eight Guns, called the St. Margaret, William Reneau Commander. That ſoon after the ſame Privateer took a Sloop from Malagaſh, bound to Halifax, laden with Wood; which Veſſel was ranſomed, and in her he got to Halifax: That the Captains Condy, Hamilton and Swainey, ſailed for this Place before Captain Laws; and that the two latter had a Number of our People on board, who were made Priſoners by the French and Indians at or near Lake George: That the Highland Regiment had ſailed from thence for New-York, under Convoy of a Twenty Gun Ship, which lately arrived there in 28 Days from England: That Admiral Holbourne, with nine Capital Ships, and ſome ſmaller Ones, was at Halifax: That the French Fleet at Cape-Breton, conſiſted of ſeventeen Ships of the Line, beſides Frigates: That they were ſaid to be very ſickly there, and in Want of Proviſions: That they had ſixteen Privateers belonging to that Port: And that at Canada the French were in great Diſtreſs, occaſioned by the Scarcity of Proviſions.

By Captain Robinſon, from Liverpool, which he left the 12th of September, there is Advice, that the Rebecca, Capt. Arthur, was to ſail for this Harbour in about ten Days after him.

The King George, Capt. Hamilton, is arrived here from Londonderry.

Captain Gardner, from Halifax, ſpoke with the Province Ship, Capt. Sibbald, in the Bay, going out to Sea.

Yeſterday Captain Callender came up from St. Chriſtophers. By him there is Advice, that Captain Dougherty, in a Snow from this Port, for that Iſland, is taken, and carried into Guadaloupe: That the Captains Eve, French, Delfortree and Webley, from hence, were all ſafe arrived at St. Chriſtophers: And that Captain Keene had got to Montſerrat, and Captain M'Clelland to Antigua.

By Capt. Callender we are alſo informed, that a Letter had come to St. Chriſtophers from St. Euſtatia, juſt before he ſailed, deſiring that the Frenchmen brought in in the Ship re-taken by the King of Pruſſia Privateer (mentioned under the St. Kitts Head) might be taken Care of, as there was Reaſon to think they had murdered all the Engliſhmen that belonged to her, after ſhe had ſtruck. It is ſaid ſhe engaged two French Privateers for ſome Time.

And a Letter from St. Chriſtophers, by Captain Callender, mentions a retaken Iriſh Veſſel being brought in there; and that the Supercargoe, and all the People, were ſuppoſed to be killed by the French.

Captain Callender ſpoke with a Brig laſt Saturday, that had parted with the Fleet from Halifax for New-York; and as the Captain was a Stranger on the Coaſt, put a Perſon on board, in order to carry her in.

The Privateer Blakeney, Captain Minſhall, of Barbados, is fallen down on a Cruize againſt His Majeſty's Enemies.

We hear from Virginia, that on the ſecond Inſtant, as a Party

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the *New-Printing-Office*, POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1758.

a Party of Cherokees, and two White Men, were going into Winchester, they heard of a Mill being burnt by the Enemy Indians on Stony Creek; upon which they immediately set out in Pursuit of, and came up with, them, two of whom they killed, and brought in their Scalps, and wounded a Third, which was all that were seen where the Mischief was done.

Since our last several Companies of Ottway's Regiment came in here from New-York for the Winter.

Price Current of the following Goods in Philadelphia.

Flour 10s. 6d. Wheat 3s. 3d. Indian Corn 1s. 10d. Ship Bread 13s. 6d. Middling Ditto 20s. Beef 40s. to 50s. Pork 60s. to 65s. Pipe Staves 7l. Barrel Ditto 70s. Hogshead Ditto 5l. 10s. Madeira Wine 40l. West-India Rum 3s. New-England Ditto 2s. 8d. Pennsylvania Ditto 2s. 8d. Muscovado Sugar 40s. to 55s. Melasses 2s. 6d. Salt 3s. to 3s. 9d. Tobacco 10s. to 25s. Pennsylvania Loaf Sugar 13d. Powder 11l. Hemp 6d. Bohea Tea 6s. 9d. Pitch 16s. Tar 10s. Turpentine 17s. Flaxseed 5s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Hannah, James Coburn, from Barbados.
Ship Mercury, Thomas Robinson, from Liverpool.
Ship Alexander, Nathaniel Magee, from Belfast.
Sloop Tryall, John Robinson, from Bay of Huduras.
Sloop Isabella, Archibald Laws, from Halifax.
Schooner Dolphin, Peter Doliver, from Salem.
Schooner, Dispatch, Thomas Mulford, from N. Carolina.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Muggy, William Allison, for Antigua.
Snow Swift, James Ross, for St. Christophers.
Snow Martha, Jonah Blackburn, for Dublin.
Brig Nancy, David Stewart, for Antigua.
Ship Charming-Polly, Henry Dunn, for Barbados.
Ship Culloden, William Hope, for Londonderry.
Ship Friendship, Thomas Cochran, for Antigua.
Sloop Two-Brothers, Nathaniel Woodbury, for Boston.
Sloop Mary, William Williams, for St. Christophers.

CLEARED.

Schooner Success, Lawrence Brice, to New-Providence.
Schooner Dolphin, Peter Doliver, to Salem.
Schooner Polly, George Noarth, to South-Carolina.
Schooner Richmond, John Mathelin, to Bermuda.
Schooner Two-Brothers, Elias Young, to St. Christophers.
Schooner John, Nicholas French, to Boston.
Sloop Two-Brothers, Nathaniel Woodbury, to Ditto.
Sloop Providence, Samuel Conyers, to Bermuda.
Sloop Charming-Molly, Ezekiel Cushing, to Piscataqua.
Sloop Charming-Polly, James Lightburne, to Antigua.
Sloop Hanover, Standfast Wyatt, to N. York & R. Island.
Sloop Cummings, Thomas Burt, to Barbados.
Snow John-and-Richard, Charles Jenkins, to Ditto.
Snow Blakeney, William Smith, to Dublin.
Brig Tom, Edward Clague, to South-Carolina.
Ship Union, Jonathan Crathorn, to Lisbon.
Ship Betty-Sally, Edward Snead, to London.

Just published, and to be sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street (Price One Shilling and Threepence)

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Easton*, in the Months of *July* and *August*, 1757.

Where also may be had,

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Harris's Ferry* and *Lancaster*, in *March*, *April* and *May*, 1757.

Philadelphia, November 10, 1757.

THE TRUSTEES of the GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, do hereby give Notice to the Mortgagors who are in Arrears to the said Office, That a proportionable Part of the Principal Money must now be paid in, and sunk yearly; and unless they do, without further Delay, make Payment thereof, the Delinquents will be proceeded against as the Law directs.

N. B. No further Indulgence can be now given to Delinquents; and unless the Quota's due are paid up, the mortgaged Premises must be forthwith sold at publick Vendue.

Philadelphia, November 17, 1757.

WANTED,

For READY MONEY

A QUANTITY of good BLACK WALNUT BOARDS, two Inch and Half, and three Inch Walnut Plank, by SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Joiner, at the Sign of the Cradle and Coffin, in Front-street, opposite the Ferry-house.

N. B. Said Williams has to sell, a Parcel of Setts of Desk Furniture, as also Desk Fall and Drawer Locks. §

Philadelphia, November 17, 1757.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Davis, late of this City Shopkeeper deceased, either by Bond, Bill, or Book Debt, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those who have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be discharged by

JANE DAVIS, Executrix, and
THOMAS WHARTON, Executor.

N. B. A great Variety of superfine, fine, and middling Cloths, with Trimmings, and sundry other Goods, Who esale or Retail, will be sold very reasonable for Cash, or short Credit, at the late Dwelling of said Thomas Davis, in Market-street. Tbc. 3 M.

Philadelphia, November 17, 1757.

STRAYED away, on the second Instant, from Thomas Tilbury's Pasture, near Germantown, a sorrel Horse, about fourteen Hands high, has some Saddle Marks, a Baze down his Forehead, is shod before, and paces and trots out of Hand. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to Davis Bassett, at the upper End of Market street, in Philadelphia, shall receive Ten Shillings Reward. ¶

Philadelphia, November 17, 1757.

The *MEMBERS* of the

St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE desired to attend their Anniversary Meeting on Wednesday, the 30th Instant, at Five a Clock in the Evening, at the Masons Lodge, in Lodge-Alley, in Second street.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary.

Lancaster, November 8, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by way of publick Vendue, on Friday, the second Day of December next, one undivided seventh Part of a certain Tract of about 100 Acres of Land, situated in Conestogoe Township, in Lancaster County, with the Appurtenances, being the same Tract whereon the Lead Mine is in the said Township; the said seventh Part being late the Property of Thomas Lindley deceased, seized and taken in Execution at the Suit of Anthony Morris. The Sale to be held on the Premises, by

¶ JOSEPH PUGH, Sheriff.

Lancaster, November 8, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by way of publick Vendue, on Wednesday, the 30th Day of November instant, a certain Plantation, or Tract of Land, situated in Cocolico Township, in Lancaster County, beginning at a white Oak, in a Line of Land of Christopher Whitman's senior; thence North 65 Degrees East by Land of Jacob Reeman, 54 Perches, to a Dogwood Tree; thence North 52 Degrees West by said Whitman's other Land, 248 Perches, to a Stone; thence by vacant Land South 58 Degrees West, 110 Perches, to a black Oak; thence by the first described Land of said Christopher Whitman, South 64 Degrees East, 266 Perches, to the Place of beginning, containing 110 Acres, with the Messuage and Buildings thereon, late the Property of Christopher Kerber, and taken in Execution at the Suit of Daniel Benezet. The Sale to be held on the Premises, by

JOSEPH PUGH, Sheriff. ¶

Philadelphia, November 17, 1757.

RUN away, on Friday last, from Andrew Doz, of this City, a Molattoe Man, named Peter, about 25 Years of Age, a middle sized lusty Fellow, and speaks good English: Had on, when he went away, a green napt Jacket, Ozenbrigs Shirt and Trowsers, blue and white Yarn Stockings, old Shoes a Cotton Cap, and a Jockey Cap over it. Whoever takes up and secures said Molattoe, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

ANDREW DOZ.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril.

RUN away on the fourth of August last, from the Lancashire Iron-works, an English Convict Servant Man, named Moses Jones, 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, slim made, has a down Look, thin Visage, wears his own Hair, which is of a brown Colour, and is by Trade a Wood Collier. Had on and with him, a Felt Hat, half-worn, an Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, a blue Pea Jacket, a flowered Flannel Ditto, a Pair of figured blue Everlasting Breeches, a Pair of Worsted Stockings, and a Pair of Shoes almost new.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and secures him, so as he may be had again, or brings him to the said Works, shall receive, if taken within Twenty Miles of Home, Fifteen Shillings; if Thirty Miles, Twenty Shillings; and if at a greater Distance, Three Pounds, besides what the Law allows, paid for the Owners by WILLIAM BAXTER. 8

Philadelphia, November 17, 1757.

THE Partnership between JOHN BELL, and WILLIAM SWORD, being ended, all Persons indebted to them are desired to pay their respective Debts to the said John Bell, who is also to pay all Debts due by them.

N. B. John Bell has on hand a large Assortment of European and East India Goods, which he will sell cheap for Ready Money or short Credit. Tbcsf.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Chester Town, Kent County, Maryland, some time in July last, a Negroe Man, called Scipio, formerly the Property of Mr. Marcus Kuhl, of the City of Philadelphia, and it is very probable is gone that Way; he is a little short thick Fellow, speaks broken English, pretends to be a Hatter by Trade, and says, he is intitled to his Freedom, and plays well on the Banjoe. Whoever secures the said Fellow, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall have *Two Pistoles* Reward, if taken out of the Province, and *One Pistole*, besides what the Law allows, if taken in Maryland, and reasonable Charges, paid by JOSEPH NICHOLSON. ¶

WHEREAS David Lewellin, and Hannah his Wife, by their Deed, duly executed, in the Month of August, in the Year 1756, did grant, bargain and sell unto Nathan Lewis, and his Heirs, two Tracts of Land, situated in Haverford Township, in the County of Chester; one of them containing 106 Acres, and 66 Perches, now in the Tenure of Griffith Owen; and the other containing about 30 Acres, in the Possession of John Huss; in trust, that he the said Nathan should sell and convey the said Tracts of Land for the best Price that can be had; and with the Monies thereby raised satisfy and pay the Principal and Interest arising on two certain Mortgages, executed by the said David and Hannah to the said Nathan, his Heirs and Assigns; one of them as Security for the Payment of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, with the Interest thereof; and the other as a Security for the Payment of the Sum of Sixty Pounds, with the Interest thereof, to him the said Nathan Lewis; and also to satisfy and pay a certain Debt, due on Bond, given for the Sum of Eighty Pounds, Six Shillings, and Four-pence, with the Interest thereof, to the said Nathan Lewis. Now, in order to perform and execute the said Trust in him reposed, and by Virtue of the Authority to him given and granted by the said first mentioned Indenture, the said Nathan advertises the Public, that the said two several Tracts of Land, and their Appurtenances, will be exposed to Sale, on the respective Premises, by way of public vendue, on the 26th Day of this instant November, to the highest Bidder.

‖ NATHAN LEWIS.

JOHN GIBSON

HAS imported in the Mercury, Captain Robinson, from Liverpool, a large Variety of Irish Linens, which he will sell cheap for Ready Money, or short Credit, at his House on Mr. Hamilton's Wharff. T. b. c. t. f.

KENT COUNTY, ON DELAWARE.

TO be lett for twelve Years, on very reasonable Terms, a good Grist-mill, with Bolting-mills and House, fit for Merchants Work, has lately been in that Business; there is a Saw mill on the same Dam, and Water enough for both most Part of the Year; is situated on the Head of Motherkill Creek, and a Scow that will carry 50 Barrels of Flour, will lie within ten Feet of her Water Wheel. It is about two Miles by Water to a Landing where large Shallops lie and load, and one Mile by Land to the said Landing; is in a fine Part of the Country for purchasing Wheat, there being no Mill that ever did Merchants Business within twelve Miles of her. She is the nearest the Market for a large Extent of Country, full of able Farmers. There is also a good Dwelling-house, and other Out-houses, and a Plantation, containing 120 Acres of good fresh cleared Land, belonging to said Mill, with sufficient Woodland to supply the Mill and Plantation with Timber for Firing, Fencing, Repairs, &c. Any Persons inclining to take the above Premises, are desired to apply to the Subscriber, at his Dwelling near Dover, in the County above named, where they may know the Terms, and, if agreed on, Lease will be given.

November 3, 1757. JOHN CLAYTON, junior. ‡ 3 M.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation in the Township of Radnor, in Chester County, containing by Computation about 70 Acres of good Land, about ten Acres of well watered Meadow, with a fine Stream of Water running through the same a good Dwelling house and Barn, good bearing Orchard and the Woodland well timbered. It is very convenient for a Tradesman or Store keeper, a very publick Road going through it, and Conestogoe Great Road being near it. Any Person inclining to purchase may enquire of John Jermin, or of the Owner, living on the Premises. ¶ JOSHUA DAVID.

RUN away on the 11th instant, from the Subscriber living at Point-no Point, a Servant Woman, goes by the Name of Nelly Griffith, and says she came from Maryland, is about 20 Years of Age, pale Complexion, and has a long Nose: Had on when she went away, a blue and white striped Gown, a large flag Handkerchief, Leghorn Hat, and new Pumps. Took with her a small brown Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, and some white Spots on her Back, and a Woman's Saddle; also took with her a blue check Safeguard, which is too short for her. It is supposed she is gone towards York. Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings her to William Smith, at Point no-Point, or Abraham Carpenter, in Philadelphia, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, if taken in this Province, or Three Pounds if further, paid by ⊕ WILLIAM SMITH.

LOST, the 9th of this instant November, between Kensington and this City, a Silver Watch, Maker's Name James Waine, No. 773, or 775, double cased, with a Brass Cap over the Works, a black Silk String, with a Chrystal Seal, in the Shape of a Sugar Loaf. Whoever will bring said Watch and Seal to THOMAS STRETCH's, shall receive a *Pistole* Reward.

N. B. The Maker's Name is both on the Inside of the Watch an Cap. ‡

Germantown, November 17, 1757.

ANDREW WECKESER begs Leave to inform the Publick, That he has opened a House of Entertainment in Germantown, at the Sign of the King-of-Prussia, near John Jones's, Esq; where all Gentlemen, Ladies, Travellers, &c. may depend on the best Usage. Their Favours will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant.

* ANDREW WECKESER.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, a Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 170 Acres, between 20 and 30 whereof is mowable Meadow, and more may be made, with a good two Story House, four Rooms on a Floor, and a good Cellar under it, also several Outhouses, a Barn, and good Orchard, being situated in Gloucester Township, Gloucester County, in West New-Jersey, on the great Road leading from Philadelphia and Haddonfield to Egg-Harbour, convenient either for a Tavern or Store. A great Part of said Land is cleared and within Fence, and the Title for the whole is indisputable. WILLIAM BRITTIN.

N. B. Whereas Bernard Young, living near Short-hill, in Virginia, has said I have wronged him of his Money, and that he has against me a Judgment Bond for Four Hundred Pounds; now, lest any should be imposed on by an Assignment of said Bond, I do hereby certify, that I have sufficient Defeazance against said Bond to overthrow it; and to manifest the Truth of it, I do hereby give Notice that I will leave the Controversy between him and me to Arbitration, and he may chuse his Men in what Place he shall think proper. ¶ WILLIAM BRITTIN.

To be sold by EDWARD SHIPPEN, of Lancaster, the following Lots of Land, &c. for one Half in hand, and the other Half to be paid in twelve Months Time, without Interest,

A 50 Feet Bank and Water Lot, on Society Hill, near Captain Woodrop's Stores and Wharff.

A Lot of 26 Feet and a Quarter, on the Hill, between Branson's Brick House and Captain Lake's Brick House, on the East Side of Front street, sundry Lots, near Dr. Roan's House, on the West Side of Front-street, and a Groundrent Lot of 18 Feet and a Quarter, adjoining to said Dr. Roan's Brick House.

Sundry Lots in Lombard-street, near the New market.

Four Lots of 26 Feet and three Quarters each, lying together in Fourth-street, below Harrington's, extending 396 Feet, to Fifth-street.

A small Stone House, one Story high, with a Chaise House behind it, on a 20 Feet Lot, near Mr. Willing's House, in Third-street.

117 Feet of Ground Front on Cedar-street, and about 300 feet, near Mr. Emlen's Brick House and Garden.

15 Acres of good Swamp Meadow Ground, within good Banks, on Hollanders Creek, adjoining to Mr. Valentine Stanley's and Dr. Shippen's Meadow.

Four Lots of 20 Feet and a Half by 198 Feet deep, on Vine-street.

A Stone House, 20 Feet by 18, on German Square, one Story high, with 60 or 80 Acres of Upland, both cleared and wooded, and 8 Acres of cleared Meadow Ground, with a constant Stream of Water running through the Meadow.

Two eleven Acre Lots, with Orchards and Meadowing, and Buildings, on Groundrent, near Mr. Renshaw's, in the Northern Liberties.

Enquire of Edward Shippen junior, and Dr. William Shippen, in Philadelphia. ❀ Tbc 12 W.

The remaining Store-goods belonging to the late Captain *William Grant*, deceased, consisting of the following articles (in order to close the sales) are now to be sold at the lowest rates for ready money, at THOMAS BOURNE's store, near the Market-street wharff, viz.

PADUASOYS, India and English taffeties, white persian alamode, damasks, black, scarlet and crimson breeches patterns, black silk stockings, cloth colour'd mittens and gloves, silk laces, a variety of silk handkerchiefs, plain and figured ribbons, baladine sewing silk, fliverets, rich spangles, crapes, grazets, Irish stuffs, a fine assortment of cambiets, camblettees, fine saggathies, double and single alopeens Venetians, striped calimancoes, florettas, yd. wd. plains, corded and plain poplins, double and single worsted damasks, wadding, hairclothes, printed cottons, linens, fine and coarse chints, calicoes, cotton curtain patterns, counterpanes, gloves, mitts, flowered demity and cotton gowns, a large parcel of mens and womens gloves, Irish linens, tandems, bag hollands, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, damask and diaper table-cloths, barnagoze, cotton and printed handkerchiefs, tapes, bobbins, laces, gartering, qualities, horse-hair and Leghorn hats, coarse cap lace, black lace, a fine assortment of fans, umbrellioes, necklaces, pins, needles, temple and young green spectacles, table matts, mahogony framed looking glasses, a curious assortment of pictures, many of them quite new, Scots, nuns and coloured threads, vest and shirt buttons, bed bunts, stay cord and braid, blank books, paper hangings, a very large quantity of ironmongery, copper, tin, brass, and cutlary, lead, window glass, gloves, Flavell's and Pearsall's works, a large parcel of muskets and bayonets, &c.

WHEREAS all Persons indebted to the Estate of Captain William Grant deceased, have been repeatedly desired to pay the same, and many have neglected to comply with said Requests; the Executors are now obliged to give Notice to every one so indebted (as if particularly named) that unless they make immediate Payment, they may expect to be sued without further Notice. MARY GRANT, SAMUEL SMITH, THOMAS BOURNE, JOHN WALLACE.

To be SOLD,

A LARGE Brick Messuage, three Stories high, Kitchen, Washhouse, Stable, Chair house, and Out offices, completely finished, delightfully and commodiously situated for a Gentleman, or for a publick House. Also the Lots of Ground, on Part whereof the Messuage and Buildings stand; in Breadth on Passyunk Road, near the southern Bounds of the City of Philadelphia, 65 Feet, and on the East End 70 Feet, or thereabouts; and in Depth fronting Oak street, 118 Feet, or thereabouts, nearly opposite Captain William Spafford's Rope-Walk; subject to Twenty Shillings Sterling per Annum. The Title is indisputable. For Terms apply to Messieurs Kearny and Gilbert, or to John Reily, Conveyancer in Philadelphia. Tbc.

*** KENT COUNTY LOTTERY TICKETS sold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

Just published, and to be sold at the Post Office, Philadelphia,

JOHN JERMAN's Almanack for the Year 1758; containing the Table of Houses for the Latitude of 40 Degrees North, with several other Things improving and entertaining; besides the Lunations, Eclipses, Planets Motions and Aspects, Judgment of the Weather, the Time of the Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, Seven Stars Rising, Southing and Setting, High-water, Spring tides, Fairs Courts, Meetings, and other observable Days. Fitted to the Latitude of 40 Degrees North, and a Meridian of five Hours West from London, but may, without much Error, serve from Newfoundland to South-Carolina. ‖

PROPOSALS for printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

The way to HEALTH, LONG LIFE AND HAPPINESS:

Or, a Discourse on TEMPERANCE, and the particular Nature of all Things requisite for the *Life* of MAN; as, all Sorts of *Meats, Drinks, Air, Exercise*, &c. with special Directions how to use each of them to the best Advantage of the *Body* and *Mind*.

Shewing from the true ground of Nature, whence most Disease proceed, and how to prevent them.

To which is added,

A Treatise of most Sorts of HERBS, with several other remarkable and most useful *Observations*, very necessary for *all* FAMILIES.

The whole Treatise displaying the most hidden Secrets of *Philosophy*, and made easy and familiar to the meanest Capacities, by various Examples and Demonstrances.

Communicated to the World for a *general Good*, by *THOMAS TRYON*, Student in PHYSICK.

CONDITIONS,

I. That this Work, (which contains upwards of *Five-hundred* Pages,) shall be committed to the Press as soon as a sufficient Number are subscribed for, to defray the Expence of printing.

II. That it shall be printed in a neat *Octavo*, on a good Letter and Paper, and be deliver'd to the Subscribers with all convenient speed, neatly done up in *blue Paper*, and *cut*.

III. That the Price to Subscribers shall be 7/6. one Half to be paid at the Time of subscribing, and the other Half at the the Delivery of the Books: Those who subscribe for six Books, shall have a seventh *gratis*.

As the Publication of this excellent Treatise will depend entirely on the Number of Subscribers, it is hoped that those who incline to encourage such a useful Undertaking, will be speedy in sending in their Names, as no more will be printed than what may be subscribed for.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by *D. HALL*, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, and by *W. DUNLAP*, at the POST-OFFICE, *Philadelphia*.

Just imported fom Liverpool by the last ships, and to be sold by

RANDLE MITCHELL,

At his store in Walnut-street, the south side, near Second-street, SHOT, bar lead, beaver coatings, green and blue naps, red and blue broadcloths, halfthicks, Yorkshire plains, rugs and blankets, variety of mens coloured and white worsted hose, brown thread ditto, mens and boys felt hats, shaloons, short pipes, 7 8ths, yd. wd. and 5 qr. wd. Irish linens and sheetings, 3 qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, 3 qr. linen stripes, variety of striped cotton hollands, variety of blue and white linen handkerchiefs, 6 qr. 6 qr. and a half, and 7 qr. blue and white bed bunts, dark coloured fustians, and white jeans, flowered demities, variety of ribbons, garters, worsted bindings, threads, nonsopretties, pins, buck and bone table knives, scissars, variety of cutsoe knives, pistol cap knives, penknives, mens, womens and boys buckles, razors, snuff-boxes, great variety of sleeve and coat buttons, men and womens thimbles, knitting-needles, &c. Tbc.

New-Jersey, Gloucester County, October 10, 1757.

TAKEN up, and committed to the common Goal of said County, on Suspicion of being Runaway Servants, the following Persons, viz. Thomas Headen, a short thick Fellow, of a swarthy Complexion, much pitted with the Small-pox, was born in England, and very poorly cloathed. Also Mary Headen, who passes for his Wife; she is a young Woman, of a fair Complexion, and wears a bluish flower'd Silk Gown. It is supposed they have come from some Part of Maryland, and that they have changed their Names. They say they landed at Annapolis, and came in with one Captain Cole. They have with them sundry Things, supposed to be stolen. Any Person that claims Property in them, is desired to come and take them away in one Month from the Date hereof.

¶ ROBERT FRIEND PRICE, Sheriff. ¶

Philadelphia, October 21, 1757.

TO be sold, by way of publick Vendue, on Thursday, the first Day of December next ensuing this Date, a Lot of Ground, with a very good Dwelling-house and Stable thereon; the Buildings new, and situated on the great Road that leads to Duck-Creek Landing, and not above Half a Mile from said Landing; a very convenient Place for any Kind of publick Business. Attendance will be given on said Day by the Subscriber, at 12 a Clock, living on said Premises.

¶ WILLIAM CREIGHTON.

N. B. Any Person inclining to purchase the same, may see the Premises, and know the Terms of Sale, any time before said Day, by applying to the above William Creighton.

Philadelphia, October 11, 1757.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Arent Hassert, deceased, on Mortgage, Bond, Note, or otherwise, are hereby again required to make immediate Payment to the Subscribers, or they will be under a Necessity of taking lawful Means to oblige them to it, in order to settle the Affairs of said Estate.

SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, and PAUL KRIPNER, Executors.

Philadelphia, October 28, 1757.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Gillis, late of New-Castle County, by Bill, Bond, or Book Debt, are hereby desired to make speedy Payment to Thomas Montgomery, near Christine Bridge, or Mr. Robert Alexander, Merchant, who are fully impowered by the Administrator of the said John Gillis's Estate to recover and receive the same; otherwise they may expect to be proceeded against as the Law directs. THOMAS MONTGOMERY, ROBERT ALEXANDER.

N. B. The Ship SUSANNAH, Moses Rankin Commander, for Newry, will sail with all possible Expedition. For Freight or Passage, apply to said Thomas Montgomery, at Christine Bridge, or said Commander on board, at Edgar's Wharff.

¶ T. b. c. 6 W.

☞ Very good Shop-paper sold at the POST-OFFICE, where may be had ready Money for clean Linen Rags.

Philadelphia, October 26, 1757.

STray'd about six Weeks ago, from Alexander Parker, living in Arch street, opposite the Academy, a red Cow, branded on both Horns with the Letters W A. *She has a Lump on one of her hind Legs, a white Spot on the Rump, some white about her Belly and Legs, and was near Calving. Whoever takes up and secures said Cow, so that the Subscriber may have her again, shall receive Ten Shillings Reward, paid by me* ALEXANDER PARKER. ♁

STRAYED away from the Philadelphia Market, on the 29th of last Month, a black Mare, betwixt thirteen and fourteen Hands high, about nine Years old, is a natural Pacer, has a short bob Tail, some Saddle Spots, no Shoes, and had on a Man's Saddle and Bridle. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to Jonathan Edwards's Ferry, upon Schuylkill, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

JOSEPH PHIPPS.

N. B. The above Mare was branded IP on the near Shoulder.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1757.

THE Managers of the Dover Lottery hereby give the Publick Notice, that as Numbers of their Tickets were sent abroad to different Places for Sale, and they have not yet received the Returns, whether they are sold or not, they could not draw at the time mentioned in the Scheme; they have therefore appointed the 15th Day of January next for that Purpose, when the several Purchasers may attend, if they think proper.

N. B. The Managers have still in their Hands some Tickets to dispose of. Tbc.

To be SOLD,

A New SCHOONER, about 36 Feet Keel, 16 Feet and a Half Beam, and 6 Feet Hold, fit for the Shalloping Business. Enquire of WILLIAM and DAVID M'ILVAINE. ‖

WANTED immediately,

A GOOD COOPER, for packing Pork and Beef. A Person of a good Character, may meet with suitable Encouragement, by applying to the Subscriber, living in Burlington County, who has good Staves, and a fine Conveniency to work in; and for the future the Person may, if he chuses, provide Staves for himself. ¶ WILLIAM FOSTER.

To be LETT or SOLD,

A Commodious Dwelling-house and Bake-house, in Gray's Alley, conveniently situated for carrying on the Baking Business. For Terms, enquire of the Subscriber, residing on the Premises. MARY WEYMAN. Tbc.

STray'd from the Subscriber, living in Martick Township, Lancaster County, about the 18th of June last, two Steers, each about four Years old, of a small size; one spotted black and white, the other red and white, and each of them has a Piece cut off the Top of their Horns, and it is supposed they are together, being wrought for some Time in one Yoke. Whoever sends Intelligence to the Subscriber where they are, and so as they may be had again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

THOMAS SMITH. ‡

STOPED, on the 22d of October last, by Maurice and Edmund Nihell, Brewers, a red Cow, with a Bull Calf, about 2 Months old, and seems to be her second Calf: She tormented us much last Winter, and now begins to do the same, by which we suppose her a considerable Time a Stray. The Owner proving Property, and paying Charges, is desired to take her away. ¶

STrayed from Jonathan Mifflin, on the 11th of the Ninth Month, 1757, a dry milch Cow with Calf, of a brownish red, her Horns standing out, has a young Look, and fat.

And on the 14th of the same Month, strayed another Cow, lately calved, with a large Milk Bag, and fine Teats, a kind of brownish Red on her back, much White on her Belly, Face and Legs, in Spots, her Horns small, and turn inwards. Any Person bringing home the said Cows, or sending Word to the Owner, shall be fully rewarded.

Said Mifflin hath a small Plantation to lett, on Germantown Road: And wants to hire a Man capable of managing a Meadow, and a small Garden. *

RUN away on the 20th of October last, from William Snowden of Amwell, in the County of Hunterdon, and Province of New Jersey, a High Dutch Servant Woman named Anna Catherina Michtilin, has a down Look, of middle Stature, well sett, about 25 or 26 Years of Age, much freckled, has black Eyes and black Hair; had with her a Female Child, about a Year and 10 Months old, with dark Eyes: Had on when she went away, a blue and white striped Linsey Woolsey Gown, a black and white striped Linsey Petticoat, a Pair of Moss coloured Stockings, new footed, and old Shoes; took with her a Woman's cloak, of a deep blue, with some Wool, and other Things; the Child's Cloathing was of a small black and white striped Linsey. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures her in any Goal, so that her Master may have her again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

WILLIAM SNOWDEN. ¶

TO be sold, by publick Vendue, on the 17th of November inst. at the late Dwelling-house of William Hinton, deceased, opposite the City Alms house, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, sundry Houshold Furniture, viz. Two large oval Tables a good Eight-day Clock, Feather Beds, and Sacking Bottom Bed steads, Looking-glasses, a large Quantity of Pewter, and some Tin Ware, Chairs, and divers other Things, too tedious to mention. The Vendue to begin at Ten a Clock.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Estate of said William Hinton, are desired to make speedy Payment, and those who have any just Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be settled by WILLIAM BEALE, *Administrator.* *

RUN away on the 23d of October last, from George Ely, of Bucks County, in Pennsylvania, a Negroe Man, named Pomp; he is a short well set Fellow, and has a large Scar on his Breast, occasioned by a Sore he had some time ago, is by Trade a Refiner of Iron, and speaks pretty good English: Had on when he went away, a new green Jacket, Lesther Breeches, one Pair Check Trowsers, and a Pair of Ozenbrigs Ditto, one white Linen Shirt, and one Ozenbrigs Ditto, grey Yarn Stockings, good Shoes, with Brass Buckles. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and secures him, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by said GEORGE ELY, or MOSES STANDLEY, in Philadelphia.

STOLEN or strayed, on the 27th of June last, at Night, from the Subscriber, living at the Sign of the New White Horse, in Whiteland Township, Chester County, on the Great Conestogoe Road, a bright bay Mare, two Years old past, upwards of 14 Hands high, black Mane and Tail, has a Star in her Forehead, has been lately docked, paces and trots, has neither Brand nor Ear Mark, and had a Pair of Iron Hopples on. Whoever secures said Mare, and Thief, if stolen, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Three Pounds Reward, but if the Mare only, Thirty Shillings, and reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN NEALLY. 10 W. ⊕

DESERTED from His Majesty's Forty-fourth Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel James Abercrombie, the following Soldiers, viz.

From the Grenadier Company, John Shirley, five Feet, eight Inches and three Quarters high, 28 Years of Age, by Calling a Labourer, born in Ireland, black Complexion, strong made, and marked with the Small-pox.

James Margison, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, 35 Years of Age, by Calling a Labourer, born in England, fair Complexion, and fair Hair, round faced, with a Cut on his Nose.

From the General's Company, Richard Pritchard, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, 30 Years of Age, by Calling a Labourer, born in Ireland, black Complexion, black Hair, round faced, well made.

From Captain Halket's Company, Thomas Smith, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, 28 Years of Age, by Calling a Labourer, born in Scotland, black Complexion, black Hair, thin faced, speaks French and Dutch.

From Captain Lee's Company, Jacob Haily, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, 27 Years of Age, by Calling a Labourer, born in Germany, swarthy Chmplexion, black Hair, round faced, well made.

Richard Liuesly, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, by Trade a Weaver, born in England, fair Complexion, short fair Hair, thin faced, marked with the Small-pox.

From Captain Harvey's Company, Marmaduke Smith, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, 21 Years of Age, by Trade a Gunsmith, born in England, swarthy Complexion, black Hair, round faced, well made.

From Colonel Gage's Company, James Sheringham, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, 36 Years of Age, by Calling a Schoolmaster, born in England, black Complexion, black Hair, well made, round faced.

Any Person who shall apprehend any of the above Deserters, and secure them in the nearest Goal, shall, upon Notice being sent to Ensign Watson, commanding a Party of sick at Amboy, be intitled to a Reward of Forty Shillings Sterling.

TO be sold, a Plantation, situate and lying in Upper Maxfield Township, Bucks County, within three Miles of Newtown, and Twenty-nine of Philadelphia, containing 261 Acres, with a good Dwelling house, and Out-kitchen, Barn and Stables, a good bearing Orchard, with about 220 Apple Trees, most Part grafted Fruit, 10 Acres of good Meadow, and as much more may be made, there is about 160 Acres of it cleared, the rest Woodland. For Conditions of Sale, enquire of Alice Simmons, Executrix, and formerly the Wife of John Burley, deceased, now living on the Premises. ALICE SIMMONS. ‡

N. B. The Title is indisputable.

Solebury, in Bucks County, October 27, 1757.

TO be sold by Stephen Wilson, a Lot of Ground, lying in Solebury Township, Bucks County, about two Miles from Buckingham Meeting-house, containing six Acres of Land, with a Stone House on it, about 30 Feet by 20, and a Cellar under the whole House, a Kitchen, a good Well at the Door, never dry; about Half the Land Meadow, with a fine young bearing Orchard. It is very convenient for a Tanner, Sadler or Shoemaker, they being wanted, or any other Tradesman. For Terms of Sale, enquire of Stephen Wilson, near the Premises. †

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A Plantation, containing about 200 Acres, near 100 of which cleared, with a good Dwelling-house and Barn, and a good Orchard, situated in Cumberland County, in West-Jersey, about six Miles from the Town of Greenwich, upon the main Road from that Town to Philadelphia, and five Miles from the Court-House at Cohansie Bridge. The Title is indisputable. Any Person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to the Subscriber, living upon said Plantation, *SAMUEL MOORE.* ¶

RUN away, on the 25th of September last, from Alexander Alexander, a Servant Man, and a Servant Woman; the Man named Thomas Conolly, and the Woman named Mary. The Man is of a middle Stature, and swarthy Complexion: Had on when he went away, a whitish Cloth Jacket, and a blue one under it, a new Check Shirt, white Cloth Breeches, old Shoes and Stockings, is a Blacksmith by Trade, and says he was born in England. The Woman is red haired, and much freckled. It is supposed they will change their Names, and pass for Man and Wife. Whoever takes up and secures the said Servants, so that their Master may have them again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

¶ ALEXANDER ALEXANDER.

Imported in the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, and to be sold by

JACOB HENRY,

At his store in Water-street, near Market-street Wharff, and next Mr. William Henry's,

BRoadcloths, druggets, half-thicks, bearskins, frizes, shaloons, camblets, flowered damasks, calimancoes, flannels, mohair buttons, mens and womens white and coloured gloves, an assortment of holland and Irish linens, check linens, bed ticks, taberets, coloured threads, Scotch and other ditto, paper, castor and felt hats, Weston's and rappee snuff, verdigrease, 4, 8, 10, and 20 penny nails, powder, lead and shot, 3 qr. and 7-8ths garlix, an assortment of cambricks in pieces and patches, and long and other lawns, pistol ditto, dowlas, table cloths, clouting diaper, mens and womens whips, sheeting linen, playing cards, horn and ivory combs, womens short cloaks, mohair, silk and hair twist, hat trimmings, tammies, an assortment of metal buttons, black velvet, black gause handkerchiefs, an assortment of silk ditto, sewing silk, fish hooks, black and coloured taffeties and persians, ozenbrigs, kersies, plains, pins, needles, tapes, bobbins, blankets and rugge, flannels and scarlet linsies, garteting, quality binding, silk caps, silk and cotton laces, linen and Scotch handkerchiefs, Pomerania linens, calicoes, an assortment of ribbons, buckrams, A C No 3 steel, an assortment of saddlery and hard ware, worsted and cotton caps and stockings, mens and womens sleeve and other buttons, muffatees, hinges, candlesticks, pewter spoons and plates, embossed flannels, pocket books, ferrits, and sundry other goods. Tbcif.

WHEREAS the Partnership of Jonathan and John Mifflin is near expiring, all Persons indebted to them, by Bond, Bill, Note, or otherwise, are requested to make speedy Payment, or they may expect the most effectual Methods will be taken to oblige those that are delinquent. Said Mifflins have still on Hand sundry wet and dry Goods as usual, which they will sell at reasonable Rates, in order to close their Accounts. Tbcif.

N. B. A young Negroe Man, that served his Time in this City to a Tanner and Currier, to be hired.

JOHN BAYLY, Goldsmith,

IS removed from the House wherein he lived in Front-street, to the House where Mr. Charles Meredith lately lived, at the Corner of Front and Chestnut streets, at the Sign of the Teapot, where he carries on the Business as usual. Tbc.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

November 24, 1757.

NUMB. 1509.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I am a conſtant Reader of your Gazette, I could not fail of peruſing in that of the Tenth Inſtant, the Addreſs to the Governor from the Aſſembly of the Lower Counties on *Delaware*. And as that Addreſs contains a Number of Miſrepreſentations, and indecent as well as unjuſt Reflections on the late Aſſembly of this Province, I cannot doubt but a Regard for Liberty, Truth, and the Characters of thoſe Gentlemen, Motives which induce me to make the following Animadverſions, will prevail on you to give them a Place in your Paper; eſpecially when I reflect, it was through that Channel theſe Miſrepreſentations were conveyed to the World, and the Character of our late Aſſembly aſperſed.

PHILO PATRIÆ.

Cicero duo ſemper ſibi contingere optabat: Primum, ut moriens Populum Romanum liberum relinqueret; quo nihil a Diis immortalibus majus dari poſſe dicebat. Alterum, ut ita cuique eveniret, ut de Republica eſſet Meritus. CIC. in Phil.

IT muſt be allowed by Men of *Diſcernment*, that Truth, the conſtant Concomitant of a good Cauſe, is more prevalent in her Reaſoning, the freer from Acrimony. I was not therefore a little ſurprized to find a Sett of Men, in the *dignified* Characters of Repreſentatives of their Country, treat their Equals, and Gentlemen in the ſame Station, with ſo little Delicacy and Complaiſance, as the Aſſembly of the Lower Counties have ſhewn to the late Aſſembly of this Province. Could the former have produced a ſufficient Number of Facts to have juſtified the Conduct of their Government, to have done it with Decency, would have been more conſiſtent with Truth, and better become their Stations. But it is no Novelty in Controverſy, to ſee Men who are defective in ſolid Arguments, flying to the low *Subterfuge* of Abuſe, and adopting indecent Reflections, which rather injure than ſerve their Cauſe, under the ridiculous Expectation of their appearing in the ſame amiable Light to the Senſible and Judicious, as they do to their own prejudiced and corrupt Underſtandings. Theſe are Liberties which I ſhall not indulge myſelf in, as they can neither enforce Truth, nor aid my Arguments. Facts are ſtubborn and invincible Things; to them only I ſhall confine the following Obſervations, in order to ſupport what theſe Gentlemen are pleaſed to call "Charges" againſt them, and to confute the Arguments they have offered in Oppoſition.

In *Auguſt* 1756 the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq; arrived, and aſſumed the Government as well of this Province as that of the Lower Counties on *Delaware*. In *October* following the Aſſembly of the latter met, and paſſed a Militia *Bill*, but granted no Supplies to the Crown, either for their own Protection, or the general Service. On his Excellency the Earl of *Loudoun*'s Arrival, he, with all Expedition, prepared to defend the Colonies, and act offenſively againſt their common Enemy. And at the Congreſs held here laſt Spring, he called on the Southern Governments to aſſiſt with Men and Money in theſe important Operations. By the Stipulations then enter'd into by his Lordſhip with them, they agreed to contribute their reſpective Proportions of Men, ſave the Government of the Lower Counties, who were not mentioned in the Articles of Stipulation, tho' the moſt capable of contributing their Proportion of any of the other Colonies, who were then groaning under a heavy Burden of Taxes of different Kinds, while that Government was receiving Part of the Benefit of thoſe Taxes, from the Protection afforded them by *Maryland* and *Pennſylvania*, and had not given but *Three Thouſand Pounds* to the Crown, and that to be raiſed by the eaſy Method of an Exciſe on ſtrong Liquors. A total Exemption of that Government, under theſe Circumſtances, from contributing their equal Proportion of Men at this critical and important *Juncture*, induced the late Aſſembly of this Province to think that it had met with extraordinary Favour, and that his Lordſhip, for want of Information, might apprehend, that as thoſe Counties were under the Governor of this Province, they were alſo under the Government thereof, and therefore might probably be included in the *Aſſeſſment* of our Quota. This was no unnatural Conjecture, as a total Exemption of that Government cannot otherwiſe be rationally accounted for. And when they further conſidered, that theſe Counties, whoſe Proportion I ſhall prove to be as one to ſeven to this Province, had granted but *Three Thouſand Pounds* to the King's Uſe, in the ſame Space of Time in which this Province had given upwards of *Two Hundred and Ten Thouſand Pounds*, a Regard for Juſtice, and their Duty to their Conſtituents, prevailed on them to give the Governor a Hint of theſe Things in their Meſſage of the Seventeenth of *June* laſt, he having given them a good Opportunity, by recommending the Tranſactions of that Government as an Example to them; but how that Hint could be called "dictatorial," I am at a Loſs to diſcover.

Upon the Facts thus fairly ſtated two Queſtions ariſe. Firſt, Whether the Government of the Lower Counties has contributed its Proportion of Supplies with the other Colonies; and whether the late Aſſembly of this Province acted inconſiſtent with Truth, in aſſerting that they have not?

Secondly, Whether by the Clauſe of their Militia Law, quoted in their Aſſembly's Addreſs, the Liberties and Propertirs of the People are not ſubject to the Governor's Orders, and dependent on his Pleaſure?

To determine the firſt Queſtion, it is neceſſary to fix the honeſt and juſt Proportion which that Government bears to this or ſome other Colony. The beſt Method of doing which, with any Degree of Certainty, is to compute the Number of Taxables of each Government, and adjuſt the Proportion by them. The Number of Taxables in this Province, from the Accounts exhibited to the Aſſembly, are leſs than 23,000; *New-Caſtle* County contains about 1650; and according to an Act of Aſſembly, which the Counties of *Kent* and *Suſſex* continue to think reaſonable, their Proportion is eſtimated at the ſame Number, amounting in the whole to 3300; hence the Proportion of that Government to this Province appears to be nearly as one to ſeven.

The Proportion being thus fixed, it next remains to aſcertain the Sums given by each Government ſince the Commencement of the War. This Province has granted, and expended, upwards of *Two Hundred and Ten Thouſand Pounds* ſince that Period, and *New-Jerſey One Hundred and Ten Thouſand Pounds*; while the Government of the Lower Counties, by their own Confeſſion, have granted but *Three Thouſand Pounds*; a Sum vaſtly ſhort of their Proportion, which, according to the foregoing Calculation, cannot be leſs than 30,000 *Pounds*. But, conſcious of the Impoſſibility of ſhowing that they had contributed their Proportion of Supplies in a fair and juſt Manner, they are obliged to have Recourſe to the abſurd Subterfuge of making a "reaſonable Eſtimate of the Expence "of furniſhing themſelves with Arms and Accoutre-"ments, and learning the military Diſcipline," However, abſurd as it is, it is the beſt Argument they had to produce, and what more can be expected from them? This "Tax," they ſay, "amounts to upwards of 19,000 *Pounds*," and they publiſh it to the World under the Character of Supplies, or "Sums given to His Majeſty's Uſe," "and expended in his Service." If this be granting "Supplies," I know not what is meant by the Word; I will venture to aſſert, it is a new Definition, and that His Majeſty will not be fond of computing a Tax of this Nature in the Proportion of any of his Colonies; nor can I think any other Colony will ever think of publiſhing an "Eſtimate" of this Kind, as a Mark of their "Loyalty and Gratitude." Could theſe Gentlemen perſuade themſelves to believe that Mankind are ſo ignorant, as not to know, in this new Country, Arms and Accoutrements are ſo neceſſary to a Countryman, that few were unprovided with them before their Militia Law paſſed? But was that not the Caſe, and every Man was obliged to purchaſe his Arms and Accoutrements, were they not the Property of the Purchaſer, and not the *King's*? The Owner might exchange them, ſell them, and purchaſe others; or upon removing out of the Government, or at the Expiration of the Law, ſell them, without replacing them, and appropriate the Money to his own Uſe. How then, with any Juſtice or Propriety can theſe "Arms and Accoutrements," or the Money they coſt, be ſaid to be "given to His Majeſty's Uſe, and expended in His Service," or eſteemed as "Supplies?" Is not this attempting "to amuſe the World, and caſt a Veil over their own Miſconduct," and a very thin one too, through which an Infant in Underſtanding may perceive the Fallacy.

But ſince theſe Gentlemen rely ſo much on this reaſonable Eſtimate, "to make up their Proportion," I muſt beg Leave to inform them, that this Colony has had a Militia not inferior to theirs, that ſpared no Expence or Trouble to render themſelves perfect in the Military Duties, and, in the Opinion of the beſt Judges, as expert in their Diſcipline as any on the Continent. The neighbouring Colonies, many of them, ever ſince the preſent War, have had Militias, and ſome of them, from their firſt Settlement, and yet never expected that they would exempt them from any Part of their Proportion of "Supplies." And were I apprehenſive there was Occaſion for it, and that the World would not laugh at me, I could make a "reaſonable Eſtimate" of the Expences of their Militias, call it "*Supplies*, *Taxes*, or Sums of Money given to His "Majeſty's Uſe, and expended in His Service," or any other Name that would beſt ſerve my Purpoſe, and readily ballance Accounts with theſe Gentlemen.

It is no uncommon Thing for Men who have once ſtrayed from the right Path to wander ſtill more out of their Way. This was the Caſe with theſe Gentlemen, when, in order to make their "Eſtimate" appear *more* plauſible, they aſſerted, "that a neighbouring Province, *for want* of "a Militia Law, is at the annual Charge of between 70 and "80,000 *Pound*, in maintaining 1400 Mercenaries only." This was intended as a Reflection on *Pennſylvania*, though her Aſſemblies have repeatedly offered Militia Bills to the Governor, altho' not paſſed. *Virginia*, *Maryland*, and all the other neighbouring Colonies, have regular Militias, and yet they have experienced the Neceſſity of ſupporting a large Number of Mercenaries, not much inferior to thoſe of *Pennſylvania*, to be always ready to purſue the Enemy, and make Incurſions into their Country. And no good Reaſon can be offered, why the ſame Neceſſity ſhould not produce the ſame Effect in *Pennſylvania*, had ſhe a Militia equal to any of thoſe Colonies, when her Frontiers are more extended and open to the *Attacks* of the Savages. Experience therefore evidently evinces, that the Aſſertion of theſe Gentlemen was as unguarded, as it was weak and fallacious.

Before I proceed to the Conſideration of the ſecond Queſtion, I cannot help remarking, that while the ſeveral adjoining Colonies have had regular Militias, granted conſiderable Sums of Money to the King's Uſe, ſupported a large Number of Men for the Protection of the Lower Counties as well as themſelves, that Government, though covered on the North, Weſt and South, by *Pennſylvania* and *Maryland*, on the Eaſt, for the moſt Part, by a long Shoal, extending from *Lewis-town* to *Bombo-hook*, and by a Veſſel of War, purchaſed and ſupported at the ſole Expence of this Province, has not contributed to the Operations of the laſt Campaign, the Support of the Veſſel of War, or ſent a Man into the Field from their boaſted Militia of 4000 Men. The leaſt Attention to theſe Facts, fully evinces the Folly of their high Notions of Independency. Should this and the neighbouring Provinces withdraw their Protection from them, how eaſy a Prey muſt they become to the Enemy's Privateers, and to the Savages, from whoſe relentleſs Barbarities they are now ſecured? And ſhould *Pennſylvania* prohibit any Intercourſe of Trade with them, where would they find a Market, where procure the Neceſſaries of Life?

I ſhall now proceed to enquire, Whether by the Clauſe of the Militia Law, quoted in the Addreſs, "the Liberties and Properties of the People are not ſubject to the Governor's Orders, and dependent on his Pleaſure?"

By this Clauſe the Governor is inveſted with Power to "make and eſtabliſh ſuch Articles and Rules, for the Regulating and better Governing of the Militia of that Government, while under Arms, and in actual Service, as he ſhall judge meet and expedient." The Authority here given is general, full and incontroulable; he may make what Action he pleaſes criminal, and inflict on the Delinquent either a pecuniary or corporal Puniſhment, take his Property, or confine his Body, as he ſhall judge meet: But it ſeems the Puniſhment to be inflicted is trifling, and "the Governor's Power is limited, and confined to narrow "Bounds." What thoſe Bounds are, appears by the Proviſo in the Clauſe, That no Puniſhment "to be inflicted "by the ſaid Rules or Articles, for Breach thereof, ſhall "be otherwiſe than by Fine, not exceeding *Five Pounds*, "or Impriſonment, not exceeding ten Days." Did theſe Gentlemen conſider, that the Penalty of *Five Pounds* to a poor Man, not worth Half the Money, is as high a *Mulct* as *One Thouſand Pounds* to a Man of Fortune, and perhaps higher; and that if he cannot pay it, the Conſequence is Impriſonment during Life; and that ten Days Impriſonment in a loathſome Goal, to a Man genteelly bred, and of a free Spirit, is a Puniſhment the moſt ignominious and deteſtable! Did they not reflect that the meereſt Trifles may, by arbitrary Edicts, be *conſtrued* into heinous Offences, and the People thereby haraſſed and perſecuted. And that this Fine and Impriſonment may be repeated as often as Paſſion and Prejudice ſhall dictate.

It is alſo *alledged*, that the "Rules to be made by the "Governor, are *to be* general, and are to be enforced by the "Military Officers, and no Opportunity is given him to "gratify his private Reſentment." What is meant by the Rules being "general" I am at a Loſs to determine: By the Clauſe, the Governor's Power is general. He may make Rules to govern the whole Militia, or particular Ones, confined to particular Officers. He may cauſe his Articles to retroſpect the Actions of particular Men, and puniſh them for Tranſactions committed before the Date of them. Theſe Rules, 'tis true, "are to be enforced "by the Military Officers;" but it ſhould be conſidered, they hold their Commiſſions during the Governor's Pleaſure, and their Honours and Dignities depend on his Will. With them, the firſt Rule "is to obey Orders." And there can be no Reaſon to doubt, but they will execute them punctually, whenever given, whether they be "ge-"neral" or particular. Whence then could theſe Gentlemen deduce the Concluſion, that there was "no Opportu-"nity given the Governor to gratify his Reſentment, if "he had any?" which I am far from even intimating.

In order to throw a further Gloſs over this favourite Clauſe, another Reaſon is offered in Support of it, "That "by the late *Pennſylvania* Militia Act the Governor, *with* "*the Field Officers*, had a Power to make Articles of War." 'Tis true, the Governor *with the Field Officers* had ſuch a Power, but of what Avail will this Conceſſion be to the Gentlemen? Is there no Difference in a free Government between inveſting a Governor ſolely with a Power of making Laws, and giving him that Power with the Aſſent of a Number of Men who are the Peoples Repreſentatives for that very Purpoſe, and who may aſſent or diſapprove, as Reaſon and the Good of their Conſtituents ſhall direct? Theſe Officers were choſen by the People in the ſame Manner their Delegates in Aſſembly are elected; this was exactly conſiſtent with the Principles and Freedom of our own and Mother Conſtitution; the People had the ſame Security that theſe Articles would be framed with the ſame Juſtice and Lenity as the Laws by which they were governed. Is it poſſible that theſe Gentlemen could not perceive ſo obvious a Diſtinction as there is between the two Laws; and is it exceeding the Bounds of common Charity, to think they wilfully intended to "amuſe" the Weak and Injudicious by this Method of arguing?

Liberty is ſo eſſential to the Welfare of Mankind, that in all Ages it has conſtituted their ſocial Happineſs. Senſible of this, it was *Cicero*'s conſtant Deſire that the Labour of his whole Life might be employed in preſerving the *Roman* Liberties, which he eſteemed the greateſt and beſt Gift of the immortal Gods.

It is the Boaſt and Glory of every honeſt *Briton* that his Liberty and Property are not ſubject to the unſtable Will of a ſingle Perſon, nor left to the arbitrary Edicts of his Sovereign; and that he cannot be deprived of them but by *the ſalutary* Laws made *with his Aſſent*, by his Delegates

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in Parliament. This Principle is the great Foundation upon which the moſt ſacred Rights of *Engliſhmen* are ſuperſtructed. It is the Spirit of *Magna Charta*, the great Fountain of all our Freedom. A Charter more than thirty Times confirmed; and to ſhow their Senſe of its Excellency, it is ordained by the Parliament, that no ſubſequent Statute ſhall alter it. To inveſt the beſt of Kings, the wiſeſt of Sovereigns, with a Power to infringe on this Principle, a *Britiſh* Parliament hath ever eſteemed it as ſtabbing our Conſtitution in its moſt vital Part. If then it be dangerous and deſtructive to the Liberties of our Mother Country to inveſt a Sovereign who knows no Intereſt but his Peoples, who flouriſhes as they flouriſh, whoſe Grandeur and Security encreaſe with their Riches and Proſperity, with a Power of making Laws independent of his Parliaments, how much more ſo is it, to inveſt the temporary Governor of a Colony, a Stranger to ſuch ſacred Connections, let him be ever ſo good and virtuous, with ſuch an uncontrouled Power, of making "Rules and Articles" for the Government of the Freemen of a whole Community? The Thought muſt ſhock every Perſon tinctured with the leaſt Notion of Liberty, Publick Virtue, or the Love of his Country. Deprive the People of their Share in Legiſlature, and what Security remains of their Liberties and Properties! Their Rights will be trampled under Foot, their Properties dependent on the Will of their Ruler, their Laws innovated, their Conſtitution ſubverted, their Liberty no more, and themſelves reduced to a Par with the meaneſt of Slaves. Is not this Deſpotiſm in Perfection, and Tyranny at the Height?

Thus I hope I have fully vindicated the Conduct of the late Aſſembly of this Province, and proved, that the Hint they gave the Governor, did not proceed from any Enmity or Prejudice againſt the Lower Counties, but from a Regard for Juſtice, and an indiſpenſible Duty they owed to their Conſtituents, who were bearing the Burdens of other Perſons. That theſe Counties have not granted their Proportion of Supplies, nor contributed to the offenſive or defenſive Operations of the late Campaign, nor, ſince the Diſtreſſes of the Colonies, ſent a Man into the Field to their Aſſiſtance: And that the Clauſe in their Militia Law is arbitrary and deſpotic, has a Tendency to deſtroy the Freedom of their Conſtitution, is inconſiſtent with the fundamental Principles of our Mother Country, repugnant to its Laws, and therefore void; and that if they have not ſevere and arbitrary Articles for the Regulation of the Freemen of that Government, it is more owing to the Lenity and Tenderneſs of their Governor, than to Prudence, or a Senſe of Liberty in their Repreſentatives.

Yeſterday Captain M'Ilvaine arrived here in a ſhort Paſſage from Londonderry, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

ALTENA, Auguſt 30.

ACcording to our laſt Advices, the Duke of Cumberland's Army is ſo advantageouſly poſted, that 20,000 Men may there reſiſt the Efforts of 100,000.

Dreſden, Aug. 29. Yeſterday Morning, juſt as the Poſt was going off, a Courier arrived from the King of Pruſſia, to the Commandant of this Town, to let him know, that his Pruſſian Majeſty would arrive this Day to encamp here with 16 Battalions, and 40 Squadrons. By all the Preparations made here, it is eaſy to ſee, that the King deſigns to maintain his Poſſeſſion of this Place. The King, and his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry, are this Moment arrived here, and have taken their Quarters in a Houſe juſt out of the Swarle-Gate of the New-Town.

Spire, Aug. 20. It is reported that the French have demanded Winter Quarters for a Body of 3 or 4000 Men, in the Territories of the Electorate of Mentz; and that they have exacted 85,000 Rations of Forage from the Diſtricts of Erfurt and Eisfield, which belongs to that Elector. It is alſo ſaid, that the French Regiments in the Country of Heſſe-Caſſel, live in a Manner of Diſtraction, compelling the Inhabitants to ſell them a fat Ox for 5 German Crowns, a Pound of Butter for one Kreutzer (about a Penny Sterling) and other Proviſions in Proportion. The bloody Flux makes ſuch Havock among the French, that upwards of 1700 have already been cut off by it; and above 5000, afflicted with this Diſtemper, are in divers Hoſpitals, beſides thoſe that ſtill remain with their Regiments.

Hague, Sept. 6. His Pruſſian Majeſty was to be at Leipſic with his Army the third Inſtant, and it is thought will march forward to meet the Prince of Soubize, and the Army of the Empire, who may make together about 30,000 Men at moſt, Half of which are French. The French have taken Poſſeſſion of the Town of Bremen.

Stade, Aug. 31. This Afternoon the Regiments of Scheiter and Zeſtraw came into this Place to reinforce the Garriſon. A Camp is marked out on our Glacis, for the Duke of Cumberland's Army, which is expected in next Sunday. All the Proviſions and Forage which His Royal Highneſs had at Wehrden, have already been removed hither, and we are preparing to make a vigorous Reſiſtance. We even talk of turning out the uſeleſs Mouths.

Berlin, Sept. 6. The firſt Account we have received of the Action in Pruſſia, of the 30th of laſt Month, near the Villages of Norkitten and Staplacken, is as follows: That the Ruſſian Army, amounting to 80,000 regular Troops, had choſen a moſt advantageous Camp near Norkitten. It was compoſed of four Lines, each of which was defended by an Entrenchment, with a numerous Artillery, and Batteries placed upon all the Eminences. Notwithſtanding ſo great a Superiority, Marſhal Lehwald determined to attack the Enemy with his Army, which hardly conſiſted of 30,000 Men. The Attack began at Five in the Morning, and was carried on with ſo much Vigour, that the Pruſſians intirely broke the whole firſt Line of the Enemy, and forced all their Batteries. The Prince of Holſtein Gottorp, Brother to the King of Sweden, at the Head of his Regiment of Dragoons, routed the Enemy's Cavalry, and afterwards fell upon a Regiment of Grenadiers, which was cut to Pieces. But when the Pruſſians came to the ſecond Entrenchment, Marſhal Lehwald ſeeing that he could not attempt to carry it without expoſing his whole Army, took the Reſolution to retire, which he did in the beſt Order, and without the Enemy's daring to ſtir out of their Entrenchments to purſue him. The Pruſſian Army return'd to its former Camp at Velau, where they ſtill remain, as do the Enemy in their Camp. The Loſs of the Pruſſians does not exceed 2000, killed and wounded; which Loſs however was immediately replaced by the diſciplined Militia. The Loſs of the Enemy muſt be near 14000. General Lapuchin was wounded and taken Priſoner, with a Colonel of the Ruſſian Artillery, but the former is ſent back on his Parole. The Pruſſian Army had at firſt made themſelves Maſters of above 80 Pieces of Cannon, but were afterwards obliged to abandon them, with 11 of their own, for want of Carriages. The Pruſſians have loſt no General or Officer of Diſtinction. Lieutenant General Count Dubna is the only one wounded. It is ſaid there are three Ruſſian Generals killed.

Hall, Sept. 8. The King of Pruſſia's Army is come within theſe few Days to encamp near this Town, in order to oppoſe the March of the French Troops, and thoſe of the Empire. It is ſaid that Part of the French Troops, under the Prince de Soubiſe, is arrived near Naumbourg, ſo that there muſt probably be an Action very ſoon.

Whitehall, Sept. 13. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. George Lord Anſon, Edward Boſcawen, Eſq; George Hay, Doctor of Law, Thomas Oſby Hunter, Gilbert Elliot, John Forbes, and Hans Stanly, Eſquires, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of the Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions Iſlands and Territories thereunto reſpectively belonging.

Portſmouth, Sept. 12. Friday an Expreſs arrived with an Order for the Eſſex, York, and Racehorſe to ſail immediately and join the Fleet; which Order was immediately complied with.

Goſport, Sept. 12. Sir Edward Hawke has had a fine Wind to clear the Channel. Wind N. E.

LONDON, September 10.

According to Letters from Ratiſbon, they talk of ſhortly convoking an extraordinary Aſſembly of the Germanic Body, in order to deliberate on an Affair of the higheſt Importance to the whole Empire.------Which we ſuppoſe muſt be a Plan of Pacification, or the Election of a King of the Romans, or elſe the putting of the King of Pruſſia under the Ban of the Empire.

By Letters that may be depended upon, from Konigſberg, dated the 26th of laſt Month, we have Accounts that would melt a Heart of Flint. After all the ſpecious Manifeſtoes and flattering Promiſes of the Ruſſians, they have acted every where like the moſt ſavage Barbarians, exacting, firſt under the modeſt Title of Contributions, and under a Promiſe of Protection, almoſt all that the People had to give, and then brutally plundering them of all they had left, even to their Cloaths, without the leaſt Reſpect to Sex, Age, or Condition. The Coſſacks and Tartars have reduced ſeven Villages to Aſhes; and, in ſhort, their Behaviour has been ſuch, that the Peaſants have almoſt every where quitted their Houſes, and returning to Marſhal Lehwald, have deſired him to give them Sanctuary in his Army. In all the little Actions that have hitherto paſſed, the Pruſſians have clearly had the better, and have deſtroyed great Numbers of the Muſcovite Irregulars.

The Militia Act meets with great Oppoſition; at Biggleſwade the Mob forced the Liſts returned from the Officers, and greatly damaged the Sun where they aſſembled; at Hitchin they were intimidated from appearing to take the Ballot; and the ſame at Welling and Stevenage.

The Medway Man of War, and another of the ſame Force, are appointed to convoy the 3000 Troops ordered from Ireland for America, to reinforce the Troops already arrived there.

Four Men of War are arrived at the Nore, who 'tis ſaid have on board all the valuable Effects from his Majeſty's Palaces in Hanover.

The Allies, by all Accounts, are ſo eager to engage the French, that it is with the utmoſt Rigour of Diſcipline, that they are reſtrained from the moſt deſperate Attempts to deſtroy them.---The German Soldiers conſider the Enemy in the Light of Robbers and Plunderers, and not as Warriors, whom National Affronts or Injury hath called into the Field to gratify Revenge, or obtain Juſtice; theſe Men having no Cauſe of Quarrel with the States they are now ravaging; no Offence or Provocation whatever to complain of, either againſt Prince or People.

It is certain the French have called in all their Privateers, in order to man their Navy;--their whole Weſt Coaſt ſwarms with Militia, who have marched from the inner Provinces; as well as Regulars from their Garriſons.

Sept. 13. There will be a Fleet of 12 Sail of the Line, beſides Frigates, &c. in a few Days at Spithead.

There is a Report that the Duke de Richlieu had reconnoitered his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's Situation, in which happened ſome ſkirmiſhing, and that he was reſolved to attack him the next Day.

From Stockholm they write, that ſome imagine the Swediſh Troops will open the Campaign with the Siege of Sitten, whilſt others ſay, they will join a Body of French Forces, and take Poſſeſſion of the Dutchies of Bremen and Verden; whatever may be in this, the Empreſs of Ruſſia hath granted the Swedes 70,000 Meaſures of Grain for their Magazines, and the Duke of Mecklenburgh is to furniſh 50,000 Meaſures.

The Prince of Orange, Jackſon, from Rhode-Iſland for London, with Logwood, is taken, and carried into Bayonne.

The Roſs, from Belfaſt for New-York, is retaken by the Lyon Privateer of Briſtol, and brought into Briſtol.

The Jacob, Everſon, from New-York for London, is carried into Breſt.

London, Sept. 14. A foreign Miniſter has received Letters importing, that the Count de Gœlter had paſſed thro' Duſſeldorp in his Way to Verſailles, with Propoſitions of Peace, from the King of Pruſſia to the French King.

The Prince George, Wills, from Virginia for Briſtol, is taken and carried into Morlaix.

All the Endeavours uſed at the Court of Peterſburgh, in order to prevent their Concurrence with the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles in the Project of cruſhing the King of Pruſſia, have proved fruitleſs; becauſe thoſe Courts have had the Addreſs to perſuade the Ruſſian Miniſters, that this great Point, which they have ſo long meditated, might be effected in a ſingle Campaign, and that when once effected, as the Weight of Ruſſia will be vaſtly increaſed, its Friendſhip will of Conſequence be more eſteemed, and purchaſed at a higher Rate, by the Powers to whom it becomes neceſſary.

They write from Leipſick, that a Train of Field Artillery, and all other Requiſites for the Army, were in Readineſs, ſo that his Pruſſian Majeſty, upon his Arrival, would be able to meet the French and the Army of the Empire in an open Country, where, if they ſhould happen to be defeated, they will not have either Fortreſſes or Friends, to afford them any Aſſiſtance.

According to private Advices from Frankfort, the Princes and States of the Empire act at preſent under an immediate Force; and though they have been obliged to ſend their Contingents to the Army of Execution (as it is now ſtiled) yet it is pretty certain, that their Wiſhes did not go along with them; and that they would be very well pleaſed to hear the French Army under the Prince de Soubiſe was defeated, and their Troops thereby left to follow the Bent of their own Inclinations, which might poſſibly give yet a new Turn to the Affairs of Europe.

Two Companies of Soldiers have been obliged to be ſent to Biggleſwade to quell the Rioters on Account of the Militia, and the Seat of his Grace the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abby, is alſo properly guarded.

The Pruſſian Miniſters at the Hague give out, that in leſs than two Months Affairs will put on a new Face, which will aſtoniſh all Europe, and give their Maſter a great Superiority over his Enemies.

Part of a Letter from Stockholm, Auguſt 23.

"Do not be ſurprized that what paſſes in this Kingdom is kept a Secret. I can aſſure you, that had it depended on the King, none of thoſe warlike Preparations which are making in Pomerania would have taken Place this Year. There are actually 19,650 Men in that Province. Field Marſhal Baron Sterenberg waits at Straelſund, expecting every Poſt Orders when and whither to march this Army in the farther Pomerania, which, we hear, ſwarms with Pruſſian Troops, eſpecially at Stettin."

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Sept. 12.

"Yeſterday in the Afternoon arrived from Ireland the Hector and Clinton Eaſt-Indiamen, and a Weſt-Indiaman, under Convoy of the Fougeaux, Capt. Joſeph Knight, to convoy which Ships the Eſſex, Captain Campbell, was ordered, and ſailed for Ireland laſt Week. Theſe Ships fell in with Sir Edward Hawke's Squadron and Tranſports, between Two and Three a Clock on Saturday Morning, beyond Plymouth.

"Thurſday at Twelve a Clock the Fleet was three Leagues from the Iſle of Purbeck, in Dorſetſhire."

General Mordaunt, on the Reviewing the Forces at the Iſle of Wight, before they went on board the Tranſports, exhorted every Regiment to behave like Britons; and he deſired the Officers not to take with them any unneceſſary Baggage, as the Expedition was to be very ſhort and very ſharp.

Before the Fleet ſailed from Spithead, an Order being given for ſending the Cheſts on Shore, ſome of the inferior Officers on board Admiral Hawke's Ship complained of the Want of Conveniencies to carry Neceſſaries to ſhift themſelves, upon which the Admiral told them they would ſoon be where they would meet with Cloathing and Money enough.

Laſt Week ſix Meſſengers landed in different Parts upon the Coaſt of Norfolk.

Sept 20. Previous to the Sailing of Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet, Sloops of War were detached to Jerſey, Guernſey, and the Iſle of Man, to receive on board the moſt able Pilots, and beſt acquainted with the Coaſt of France.

The Southampton Man of War, Captain Gilchriſt, left Admiral Hawke twelve Leagues off Uſhant on Monday, the 12th Inſtant.

The homeward bound Leeward Iſland Fleet for London, were off the Start a few Days ago, but as the Wind ſhifts, it is ſuppoſed they are gone to Plymouth.

One Sailmaker in Wapping now employs near 300 Workmen, for the ſpeedy Equipment of a Number of Tranſports; ſome going to Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet, others to Admiral Oſborn, in the Mediterranean.

Orders are given for thirty Battalions and thirty Squadrons to march back to France with the utmoſt Expedition, and Expreſſes are continually going and coming from Verſailles, from the different Ports along the Coaſt of France.

They write from Dantzick, in Date the 7th of September, that they had received Field Marſhal Apraxin's Account of the late Action near Great Jagerſdorf. It is conceived in general Terms, repreſenting the Attack as contrary to all the Rules of War, and as the Effects either of poſitive Orders, or of Deſpair. It is acknowledged that the Pruſſian Forces behaved as well as Men could do; but it is aſſerted that they had 10,000 Men killed and wounded, whereas the Ruſſians had but 7000. Theſe Letters add, that ſome Paſſengers from Koningſberg, that arrived the Day before, reported, that the Pruſſian Regiments of Kalmein, Lehwald and Canitz, were, in a Manner, wholly deſtroyed; that Count Mingean brought off but ſix Men of his Squadron, and that 200 Waggons, full of wounded Men, had been brought into the Town. They further ſay, that notwithſtanding this, the Army called aloud to be led again to the Entrenchments, and that the Ruſſians were fortifying themſelves under the Apprehenſions of a ſecond Attack.

September 22. The Parliament, which ſtood prorogued to this Day, is further prorogued to Tueſday the 15th of November next, then to ſit for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

By the laſt ſhip that arrived with Engliſh Priſoners from Quebeck, We have Advice, That, according to the Computation made by the French at Quebeck, the Number of their Regular Troops upon the whole Continent of Canada, does not exceed 3000; many of them having died there of an Epidemical Diſtemper, which prevailed among them; and their freſh Recruits from France, this Year, not amounting to 7000; and that their Regular Troops at Louiſbourg, do not exceed 2500; ſo that the State of the French and Engliſh Regulars now in America, ſtands thus: ---French Regular Troops in Canada, 3000; at Louiſbourg, 2500: in the whole, 5500.

Engliſh Regular Troops, viz. Warburton's, Hopſon's, Laſcelle's, Abercrombie's, Webb's, Otway's, Murray's Highlanders, Montgomery's, and Frazier's Highlanders, O'Farrell's, Lord Loudoun's Royal-American Regiment of four Battalions, the Royal-Scots, the four Independent Companies of New-York, three at South-Carolina, and one Company of Rangers at Nova-Scotia; all which, together with the ſix Regiments which embarked from Ireland, may be computed to produce 17,000 effective Men.

The Account of His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's embarking, is not confirmed: On the Contrary, it is ſaid that His Royal Highneſs will not leave the Army ſo ſoon as was expected; and generally thought that He will venture another Battle.

Some Letters mention that they had a Report at Leghorn, that two of Admiral Saunders's Squadron had taken a French Man of War of 44 Guns.

The Stirling Caſtle and Blanford Men of War, with the Fleet from the Leeward Iſlands, being upwards of 40 Sail, are arrived at Portſmouth.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 20. Captain Gilchriſt, of his Majeſty's Ship the Southampton, being on a Cruize off Breſt, about five Leagues from the Land, at break of Day, on the 12th Inſtant, ſaw a Sail in full Chace of him. He tacked, and ſtood for her; ſhe immediately hauled up her Courſes, and brought to; ſoon afterwards it proved light Breezes, intermixed with Calms, ſo that Captain Gilchriſt did not come up with her till a Quarter before Two in the

Afternoon, at which Time he was within [illegible]. She then began to fire at him, but he did not til he was within 20 Yards of her, when the ry brisk Fire on both Sides. They soon fe[illegible] other, when she attempted to throw her [illegible] which was vigorously disputed for about Quarter of an Hour. Captain Gilchrist having killed heir First and Second Captains, Lieutenants, and most of their Officers, she struck. The Engagement lasted bout 35 Minutes. She is a King's Ship of War, calle the L'Emeraude, mounts 24 nine, and 2 six Pounders, all had 245 Men on board; and her killed and wounded as supposed to be about 60. Captain Gilchrist had hi Second Lieutenant and 19 Men killed, and 28 wounded amongst the latter, all his Officers, except himself, but ot very dangerously. He is put into Falmouth, with he Prize, to land the Prisoners, and repair his Damages

Portsmouth, Sept. 21. This Morning the Chichester, Captain Willet, is ordered to o immediately out of the Harbour to Sea, but whither we cannot learn: She is not to stop at Spithead.

The Chesterfield and arborough are also ordered to Dunkirk to block it up

BOSTON, November 14.

We have Advice om Louisbourg, by Way of Halifax, that the Fren have taken two New-York Privateers in St. Lavence's River; that six Privateers were out from Louisbourg, and another preparing to sail; that a Vessel from New-York, and another from Philadelphia, loaded with Provisions, had been taken, and carried into Louisbourg.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, September 20, 1757.

"The Ship Essex, Capt. Poynton, of Salem, fell down, and is to sail the 30th Instant under Convoy of the Antelope Man of War, who is to convoy a Fleet 200 Leagues to the Westward.----A Fleet of 17 Line-of-Battle-Ships sailed about the Middle of September, with 10,000 Troops; and it is talked by some, that they are bound to Brest, and by others, that they are bound to Martineco, to subdue that Island, and be ready to proceed to North-America in the Spring."

NEW-YORK, November 21.

Monday Night last a small Spanish Sloop was sent in here by the Privateer Sloop George, Captain Haley, which he took on the 17th of October, coming out of Port Dauphin, on the Island of Hispaniola; her Cargoe is Sugar and Coffee, and it is hoped will turn out to be French Property.

Ten Days before Captain Haley took the above Sloop, he fell in with a large French Ship, from Martineco, bound for Hispaniola, which he engaged for several Hours, but was obliged to sheer off, having James Ellit, John Holmes, John Burling, Richard M'Farling, Joseph Horne, William M'Ilroy, and another Man, killed; besides, Adam Gould, George Livingston, Ebenezer Johnston, Robert Watts, Peter Delany, Anthon Burtus, Joseph la Rose, Charles Gallaway, John Smith, and five others, wounded. The above Ship was soon after taken by an English Man of War, and sent to Jamaica. She was a Store Vessel, mounted 26 nine and six Pounders, and had 85 Men on board.

The next Day the Spanish Galley, taken by Captain Randle, on the 22d of October, as mentioned in our last, came into Port. And,

The Day after, Captain Bethel arrived here in 22 Days from Antigua, where Captain Hall was arrived from Philadelphia. Captain Bethel acquaints us, That the Privateer Ship King of Prussia, of Boston, was cruizing to Windward of Antigua.

Our Accounts from above run, that the German-Flats are in great Danger of being laid Waste by the Enemy; some Letters brought by Express say, that the French are 1000 strong that are come down upon it, others making their Number only 800, and some make the Whole a Doubt, accounting it only a false Alarm; but be it either we have no Particulars of any Thing relating it to give to the Publick this Week; and hope it may prove the latter. Lord Howe, with two Regiments, is, however, gone from Schenectada to its Assistance.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.

On Sunday last Captain Robinson arrived here from London, and Yesterday Captain Maxwell from the same Place; but as they left Portsmouth the Sixth of September, have not brought so late Advices as we had before. Captain Johnston, for New-York, sailed with them; and Captain Bolitho, for this Port, was to sail a few Days after them. Captain Robinson, about twelve Days ago, spoke with a Brig from New-York for Liverpool.

The Pennsylvania, Captain Lyon (mentioned lately in this Paper to have been taken and retaken in her Passage to London) was taken a second Time by the French, and carried to St. Maloes.

Since our last the Captains Hamilton, White, and Power, came up from Jamaica. In their Passage they saw a smart Engagement betwixt a Privateer of Jamaica, and a French One, between the Island of Navasa and Cape-Tiberoon, which lasted for about two Hours, in which Capt. Mackey lost three Men, and had several wounded; and 'tis thought the Frenchman's Loss was considerable, as he thought proper to make the best of his Way off.

Arrived at Jamaica from this Harbour, the Captains Edwards, Wright and Clarke.

Monday last Captain Condy arrived from Halifax; as did a Sloop from the same Port, in which were a Number of our Soldiers that were taken at Lake-George. Captain Condy was chased seven different Times in his Passage by a black Privateer Brig, with a white Bottom, but having generally Wind enough, he got clear.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, dated Nov. 14.

"A Vessel arrived here this Day, in eleven Days from Newfoundland: The Master reports, that the Day he sailed, a Shallop came in from Ferryland to St. John's, the Master of which informed, that a Vessel was arrived there in fifteen Days from England, and brought an Account that Brest was taken by Admiral Hawke's Fleet, and says it was believed there."

And in a Postscript of another Letter, of the same Date, it is said, "That one of the Boston Privateers was just arrived from an unsuccessful Cruize, and had, since she left Fyal, spoke with a Vessel from England, the Captain of which told him our Fleet was before Brest, bombarding it; and that the French had sent Orders to their Fleets in America, to use their own Discretion in coming home."

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Elizabeth, Edward Bowen, from N. York.
Schooner Unity, Benjamin Smith, from Boston.
Sloop Lark, Richard Hogg, from N. York.
Nathaniel Mitchell, from St. Christophers.
[illegible]rnia, John Troy, from N. York.
[illegible], Richard Taylor, from Newfoundland.
[illegible]cy, Thomas Carter, from Barbados.
[illegible]ally, Thomas Power, from Jamaica.
Brig Sarah and Catherine, William Condy, from Halifax.
Ship Earl of Holderness, William Gardner, from Ditto.
Ship Rebecca, Thomas Callender, from St. Christophers.
Ship Speedwell, Anthony Robinson, from London.
Ship Peak-Bay, Alexander Hamilton, from Jamaica.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Sea-Nymph, William Simpson, for Virginia.
Sloop Isabella, Archibald Laws, for Georgia.
Sloop Brothers, Edward Welsh, for St. Christophers.
Sloop Elizabeth, Stephen Payne, for Rhode-Island.
Sloop George, John Burrows, for South-Carolina.
Ship King George, Charles Dingee, for Belfast.
Ship Peggy, James Abercrombie, for South-Carolina.
Ship Alexander, Thomas Smith, for Barbados.
Ship Earl of Holderness, William Gardner, for Cork.
Schooner Hope, William Isaack, for Jamaica.
Schooner Elizabeth, Edward Bowen, for Salem.

CLEARED.

Sloop Sea-Nymph, William Simpson, to Virginia.
Sloop Brothers, Edward Welsh, to St. Christophers.
Brig Pretty Jenny, John Hazelwood, to Ditto.
Schooner Unity, B. Smith, to Plymouth in N. England.

Just published, and to be sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street (Price One Shilling and Threepence)

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Easton*, in the Months of *July* and *August*, 1757.

Where also may be had,

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Harris's Ferry* and *Lancaster*, in *March*, *April* and *May*, 1757.

Philadelphia, November 10, 1757.

THE TRUSTEES of the GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, do hereby give Notice to the Mortgagors who are in Arrears to the said Office, That a proportionable Part of the Principal Money must now be paid in, and sunk yearly; and unless they do, without further Delay, make Payment thereof, the Delinquents will be proceeded against as the Law directs.

N. B. No further Indulgence can be now given to Delinquents; and unless the Quota's due are paid up, the mortgaged Premises must be forthwith sold at publick Vendue.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe Man, about Twenty-one Years of Age. Enquire at the New Printing-Office.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Simon Hadley, Esq; late of Mill-Creek Hundred, in the County of New-Castle, deceased, by Bond, Bill, Book Debt, or otherwise, are hereby desired to make speedy Payment of their respective Debts, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs, without further Notice: And those who have any Demands against the said Estate, to bring in their Accounts immediately, that they may be settled and paid by JAMES THOMPSON, and JOHN HADLEY, Executors. ¶

Just imported from London and Liverpool, in the Ships Mercury and Speedwell, and to be sold by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Store, in Chestnut-street,

A LARGE Assortment of European and India Goods, suitable for the Season.

Just imported in the last vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold cheap by

WHARTON and STORY,

At their Store in Front-street, near Walnut-street, and opposite Mr. John Reynell's,

A NEAT Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season.

Just imported, chiefly in the Ship Speedwell, Captain Robinson, from London, and to be sold by

JOHN HEAD,

At his house, nearly opposite the Church, in Second-street, Philadelphia,

A NEAT Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season.

To be LETT,

A Convenient House, Barn, Stable, Chair house, Orchard of good Fruit, and a Garden. The Lot with the Orchard, and another Lot of about the same Size, are well dunged, and fit for Pasture. It is situate in Fourth street, opposite the City Alms-house, being the same that William Hinton deceased lately lived in. For Terms enquire of William Beale, Administrator, James Chattin, at the Newest Printing-Office, or Joseph Saul, in Market-street, Philadelphia. ¶

STRAYED or stolen from the Plantation of James Moore, in Blockley Township, a very likely roan Mare, a natural Pacer, and had on when she went away a little Bell, marked with J M, was branded W C on the near Shoulder, but very dull, has a Saddle Spot on the Near-side, a long Mane, that hangs on the Off side, newly trimmed, and belongs to William Cluse, of West Nantmell. Whoever takes her up, or gives Intelligence of her, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ¶ WILLIAM CLUSE.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on Wednesday the 16th of November, a black Horse, between 13 and 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder with something like A H, had no natural Marks, shod before, has a bob Tail, a Pacer, and is about eight Years old. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse and Thief, so that the Owner may have his Horse again, and the Thief brought to Justice, shall have Four Pounds Reward for both, or Thirty Shillings for the Horse, and reasonable Charges, paid by ⊙ WILLIAM CURRIE.

To be sold very cheap, for ready Money or short Credit, by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store, below the Draw-bridge,

MUSKETS, with Bayonets, Fuzees, Pistols, Hangers, Cutlasses, with some other Ammunition for a Vessel.

Also Rum, Sugar, and Melasses, and a Variety of European and East India Goods. ‡

Just now arrived, and to be sold by

SAMUEL NEAVE,

In Front-street,

A GREAT Variety of fine, super and supefine Broadcloths and Drabs, Bearskins, Shaloons, and Rattinets, with sundry other European and India Goods, as usual.

Also, to be sold by said Samuel Neave, choice Madeira and Fyall Wines, by the Pipe or Hogshead, and Barbados Rum.

Just imported in the Ship Speedwell, Anthony Robinson, Master, from London, and to be sold by

ROBERT and AMOS STRETTELL,

PEPPER, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, and best Scotch Snuff. They have also for Sale, Barbados and Antigua Rum, Powder Sugar in Barrels, green Tea, Indigo, Beaver Skins, Soal-leather, Window-glass, Copper, Brass, Blocktin, Broadcloths and Shaloons, Buttons and Mohair, with many other Articles. ¶

ALL Persons that are indebted to Alexander Rennalds, of the City of Philadelphia Shopkeeper, by Note, Bond, Book Debt, or otherwise, are desired to make speedy Payment to the Subscribers, who are appointed Trustees, and properly impowered to receive the same; and those that have any Demands against the said Alexander Rennalds, are requested to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted by THOMAS ROBINSON, JOHN M'MICHAEL, JOSEPH RICHARDSON, and JOHN BELL.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Joseph Pratt, deceased, either by Bond, Note, Book Debt, or otherwise, are hereby desired to make immediate Payment to the Subscribers; likewise those that have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to settle the Affairs of said Estate. JOSEPH PRATT *junior, and* RANDAL MALIN, *Executors.* ¶

Philadelphia, November 24, 1757.

THIS is to give Notice to all Persons that are indebted to the Estate of Daniel Byles deceased, for Goods bought at his Vendue at Merion, or otherwise indebted before or after his Decease, that they make immediate Payment to the Subscriber, or they must blame themselves, if the Law is put in Force against them without further Notice, by WILLIAM BALL, *Executor.* *

WHEREAS Mary, the Wife of Valentine Null, hath eloped from her said Husband and hath run him in Debt; these are therefore to forewarn all Persons not to trust her on his Account as he will pay no Debts of her contracting.

November 24. 1757. VALENTINE NULL. ‖

RUN away on the 11th inst. from the Subscriber, living on Society-hill, a new Negroe Woman, named Chloe, speaks bad English: Had on when she went away, a blue Halfthick Gown. Whoever takes up the said Negroe Woman, and secures her, so as her Master may have her again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by JAMES CRAIG.

N. B. Said Woman belonged formerly to Capt. Hubbard, of Philadelphia. ¶

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situate and lying in Kennet Township, Chester County, within seven Miles of Wilmington, lying on the Road from said Town to Lancaster, containing 150 Acres, with a good Dwelling-house, Barn and Stables, a good bearing Orchard, with about 200 Apple trees, most Part grafted Fruit, with a good Conveniency for Water Meadow; there is about 60 Acres cleared, the rest Woodland. For Conditions of Sale enquire of JOHN BALDWIN, *Tavern-keeper, in Kennet. The Title indisputable.*

STolen, out of the Pasture of the Subscriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, New-Castle County, a small bright bay Gelding, about 13 Hands and a Half high, branded I within an O, on the near Shoulder, 9 Years old, Hog backed, paces and trots, low necked, heavy headed, Collar galled, had his Mane cut under the Collar, has a thick bushy Tail, between a sprig and a bob, somewhat Cat hemmed. Whoever secures said Horse and Thief, so that the Owner may get the Horse, and the Thief brought to Justice, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and for the Horse only, Twenty Shillings. Whoever takes up said Horse is desired to leave him at Joseph Way's, at the Sign of the Ton, in Philadelphia, or at Joshua Littler's, at the Sign of the Rose-and-Crown, in Wilmington. JAMES BRATTEN. †

TO be let for a Term of Years, by the Subscriber, living in Nexontown, in New-Castle County, a large commodious Brick Dwelling-house and Kitchen, with Stables and other Out-houses, also a large Orchard, with a Variety of exceeding good Winter Fruit, together with about 50 Acres of cleared Land, and Liberty of clearing more; also a large Brewhouse, and Malthouse, with every Thing necessary for carrying on the Business, being situated in a plentiful Country for Grain. Also to be sold a Tract of Land, situated on the great Road leading from New Castle to David Witherspoon's, whereon may be made a large Quantity of Meadow. Also a Tract of Land situated in Kent County on Delaware, containing 500 Acres or more, lying near the great Road leading from Dover to Suffix, both convenient to Mills and Landings. For Terms apply to

¶ 2 *M.* BENJAMIN NOXON.

To be SOLD,

A House and Lot, on the West Side of Second-street, next the Corner of Sasafras street, commonly called Race-street, containing in Front, on Second-street, seventeen Feet, and in Depth Sixty-five Feet, or thereabouts, now in the Tenure of Andrew Bosset.

Likewise two other Houses and Lots (adjoining each other) on the South Sied of Sassafras street, next the Corner of Second-street, and at the back End of the above described Lot, containing in Front, together, 30 Feet four Inches, and in Depth 34 Feet, with the Privilege of a 4 Foot and Half Alley, now in the Tenure of Thomas Dormer, and Christian Warner.

N. B. The above Lots are clear of Ground Rent, and Houses insured for seven Years.---For Terms of Sale apply to JOHN JENNINGS, in Third-street. ‡ 5s. Tbc 3 Ms.

Imported in the Speedwell, Captain Robinson, from London, and to be sold by

PETER TURNER, junior.

At his House, in Front-street, next Door to Benjamin Chew's, Esq; near the Draw-bridge,

A LARGE Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season. Tbc. 3 Ms.

TO be sold, by the Subscribers, Executors of Mr. John Hamilton, late of New-London Township, Chester County, the Plantation whereon he lived, now in Tenure of William Hewit, containing between 3 and 400 Acres, with a good Dwelling house, Barn, and Orchard; the third Part of the Purchase Money to be paid in Hand, and reasonable Credit for the Remainder; also Horses, and black Cattle, for which reasonable Credit will be given. The Vendue to be held on the Premises, on Thursday the Eighth of December next, where Attendance will be given by ROBERT THOMPSON, and ROBERT ALLISON, Executors. †

Novembe 24. 1757.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Doctor John Diemer, deceased, are desired to pay immediately; and those who have any Demands against the said Estate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid, by

JAMES DIEMER, Administrator. ‡

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Goods, Rights and Credits of John Noonan is attached, he having absconded from his usual Place of Abode, and not paid his just Debts; therefore, all his Creditors are required to appear before me the 12th Day of January next, at Twelve a Clock, with their Bonds, Bills, and Book Accounts, that Distribution may be made as the Law directs. Given under my Hand this 12th Day of November, 1757. JOHN SCOTT. *

On the First Day of August *last were published,*

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

To be published Monthly, and to contain Six Half-sheets in Octavo, printed on a good Paper, and fair Character.

By SYLVANUS AMERICANUS.

The CONDITIONS as follow, viz.

I. IT is proposed, That the first Three Half-sheets of the said *Magazine* shall contain, A new and complete History of the *Northern Continent of America*, from the Time of its first Discovery to the present; Compiled with that Impartiality and Regard to Truth which becomes a faithful Historian, and carefully extracted from Authors of the best Credit both ancient and modern: Together with its first Settlement by the *English* and the *French*; their Disputes and Wars with the Natives, as well as with each other; Battles fought, Treaties concluded, Boundaries agreed upon, *&c.* As also the History of the present War now subsisting upon this Continent between the *English* and *French*, and their *Indian Allies*, with the Murders and Cruelties committed by the Savages upon the *British* Subjects, *&c.* This History shall be printed in the best Manner, and so conveniently connected, that it may be separated from the other Part of the *Magazine*, and, when finished, be handsomely bound up by itself, with a Title and copious Index, and Endeavours will be used, to make it as complete a *Family Chronicle* and *Historical Legacy*, as can be left by the Inhabitants of *America* to their Posterity.

II. The remaining Three Half-sheets shall contain *Amusements and Essays, serious, entertaining, philosophical, mechanical, historical, political*, and *poetical*, with the most *material News* and *authentic Occurrences*, Foreign and Domestic, which shall happen during the Month. These Essays may be adaptly intituled, *The Industrious Bee*; because they will be diligently and judiciously extracted from the most eminent Authors who have treated of these curious Subjects, both in Prose and Verse: In the Variety and Choice of which, such especial Care shall be taken as may best contribute to the Reader's Amusement and Instruction. And whatsoever *New Pieces* any Gentlemen may be so kind to furnish us with, shall always have the Preference in our *Magazine*, out of a peculiar Emulation to satisfy the Publick, that even this *New World* is not destitute of *Learning* and *Learned Men*.

III. If suitable Encouragement attends these Proposals, the first Number will begin with the Year 1758, for the Month of *January*, and be continued every Month; Price one Shilling Proc. each Number; to be paid Quarterly, that the Charges attending the expensive Work may be regularly defrayed.

IV. The Subscribers shall be punctually supplied with each Number at the End of every Month: For which Purpose especial Messengers will be employed to deliver them at their Houses, or at such Places upon every publick Road throughout the Country, as may be most convenient for them.

"A Monthly Collection, judiciously conducted in the "Method proposed, will certainly be a great Benefit to "this new-settled Country; for thereby not only every "private Family (by their own Fire-side) may be acquainted with the most material Occurrences from "time to time transacting in every other Part of the "World, but our Youth, by the Help of this Instructor, "and the diverting and pleasing Amusements therein "contained, will be naturally allured to improve themselves in Knowledge and polite Literature; by which "the gloomy Particles of Ignorance will be very much "enlightened, if not entirely dispersed."

Those who are willing to encourage this Undertaking, are desired to give in their Names to the following Persons, viz. James Parker in Woodbridge, who is proposed to be the Printer of this Magazine; ---- Mr. Samuel Nevill in Perth Amboy; ---- Mr. Furman, Post-Master in Trenton; ---- Mr. Boudinott, Post-Master in Prince-Town; ---- Mr. William Ouke in New-Brunswick; ---- Mr. Francis Brasier at Rariton-Landing; ---- Mr. Tobias Van Norden at Bound-Brook; ---- Mr. Williamson at Elizabeth-Town; ---- Mr. Uzal Ogden at Newark; ---- Mr. John Taylor at Middle-Town; ---- Mr. John Wardell at Shrewsbury; ---- Mr. Thomas Leonard at Freehold; Mr. Andrew Gordon at Cranberry; ---- Dr. Newell at Allen-Town; ---- Mr. Joseph Borden, jun. at Borden-Town; ---- Mr. John Lawrence at Burlington; ---- Mr. Price at Hattonfield; ---- Mr. Gibbons at Salem; ---- and Mr. Ebenezer Miller at Greenwich; ---- all in the Province of New-Jersey.

Subscriptions will also be taken in by Mr. Dunlap, Post-Master, and Mr. David Hall, Printer in Philadelphia; Messrs. Parker and Weyman in New-York; ---- Parker and Company in New-Haven; ---- Mr. James Franklin in Rhode-Island; ---- and Mr. Benjamin Mecom, Printer in Boston.

N. B. As the Time draws near for putting the Work to the Press, those who intend to subscribe, are desired to be expeditious in sending their Names to the Persons above-mentioned, that the Number to be printed may be regulated accordingly.

Just published, and to be sold by WILLIAM BRADFORD,

The AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

Or MONTHLY CHRONICLE for the *British* Colonies,

For *OCTOBER*, 1757.

To be Continued.

By a SOCIETY of Gentlemen.

Subscriptions for this magazine are taken in by the following persons, viz.

Pennsylvania, by William Bradford, in Philadelphia; Francis West, Esq; in Cumberland County; Rev. Mr. Barton, and George Stevenson, Esq; in York County; Edward Shippen, Esq; George Ross, Esq; and Mr. Bernard Hubley, Lancaster County; Rev. Mr. Finley, Chester County; James Read, Esq; Berks County; Mr. Nicholas Scull, jun. Northampton County; Alexander Graydon, Esq; and Rev. Mr. Beatty, Bucks County.

The Delaware Government, by Mr. Jacob Kollock, jun. and Rev. Mr. Wilson, at Lewes; Rev. Mr. Neal, at Dover; John M'Kinley, Esq; at Wilmington; Thomas M'Kane, Esq; and Mr. Slater Clay, in New-Castle.

New-Jersey, by Lewis Gordon, Esq; at Borden-town; Mr. Moore Furman, in Trenton; Mr. John[illegible] Nassau-hall, in Princetown; Mr. William Sim[illegible] Brunswick; Rev. Messieurs Chandler and Kett[illegible] Elizabeth-town; and Rev. Mr. Brown, at Newar[illegible]

New-York, by Mr. Hugh Gaine, Printer in New-[illegible] Dr. Ogden, at Jamaica, on Long-Island; and Mr. Steven[illegible] son at Albany.

Maryland, Mr. Nathaniel Chapman, in Charles County; Mr. James Wardrop, in Upper-Marlborough; Mr. Jonas Green, in Annapolis; Mr. Alexander Lawson, Rev. Mr. Cradock, and Mr. David M'Cullough, in Baltimore County; Rev. Mr. Hugh Jones, Cecil County; Mr. James M'Laughlin, in George-town, and Dr. Murray in Chester, Kent County; Rev. Mr. Malcolm, in Queen-Anne's; Rev. Mr. Gordon, in Talbot County.

Virginia, by Edward Ambler, Esq; at York-Town; Rev. Mr. William Webb at Suffolk; Rev. Mr. Samuel Davies, and Rev. Mr. John Thompson, William Hunter, Esq; in Williamsburg; Dr. Archibald Campbell, at Norfolk; Col. Carlisle, and Col. Washington, in Fairfax County, and Col. Nathaniel Harrison.

North-Carolina, by John Campbell, Esq; in Bertie County; and Rev. Mr. William Fanning, in Northampton County.

South-Carolina, by Dr. Garden, in Charlestown; and by Rev. Mr. Martin, and Rev. Mr. Donaldson.

Connecticut, by Rev. Mr. Wells, at Stamford, ---- Johnson, Esq; at Stratford; Chauncey Whitelsey, Esq; at Newhaven; Mr. John Beveridge, at Hartford; and Mr. Chew, Postmaster at New-London.

Rhode-Island, by Rev. Mr. Ezra Stiles; and Mr. Solomon Southwicke.

Massachusetts, by Mr. Winthrop, Professor of Nat. Philosophy at Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Hooper, Rev. Mr. Cooper; and Rev. Mr. Caner in Boston; and by Messieurs Edes and Gill.

Halifax, by Mr. John Bushell.

The West-India Islands, by Mr. George Richards Merchant, and Dr. John Gordon Physician, in Jamaica; by Colonel Samuel Martin, and Rev. Mr. Sherwington, in Antigua; by Mr. William Moore, and Mr. George White, Merchants in Barbados; by Mr. Wharton, Merchant in St. Christophers; and by all the Bookfellers and Printers in the aforesaid places, and by the Bookfellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

The price to subscribers will be One Shilling Pennsylvania money for each magazine, or its value in the current coin of the several places above mentioned, allowing Seven shillings and Six pence for each Spanish Dollar.

Those persons who may be inclined to favour the Proprietors with any pieces for the magazine, are desired to send them Post-free, directed to Mr. Bradford at the London coffee-house.

Just published, and to be sold at the Post Office, Philadelphia,

JOHN JERMAN's Almanack for the Year 1758; containing the Table of Houses for the Latitude of 40 Degrees North, with several other Things improving and entertaining; besides the Lunations, Eclipses, Planets Motions and Aspects, Judgment of the Weather, the Time of the Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, Seven Stars Rising, Southing and Setting, High-water, Spring-tides, Fairs Courts, Meetings, and other observable Days. Fitted to the Latitude of 40 Degrees North, and a Meridian of five Hours West from London, but may, without much Error, serve from Newfoundland to South Carolina. ‖

Philadelphia, November 17, 1757.

The MEMBERS of the

St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE desired to attend their Anniversary Meeting on Wednesday, the 30th Instant, at Five a Clock in the Evening, at the Masons Lodge, in Lodge-Alley, in Second-street.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary.

Burlington, October 19, 1757.

ON a Motion made in the Assembly of *New-Jersey*, ordered, That the Petitioners for Leave to stop out *Racoon-Creek*, in *Gloucester* County, and the Petitioners against it, do attend this House on the second *Wednesday* of the next Session at Burlington for doing the publick Business, in order that their Allegations on both Sides may fully be heard; and that such Notice be given in the publick Papers of Pennsylvania (at least one Month before the said Time) that any Persons abroad, who may own Lands nigh the said Creek, may have the Opportunity of being heard.

A true Copy, examined by

HUGH HARTSHORNE, Clerk. ¶

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, living in New-London, Chester County, on the 16th of August last, a bright bay Filly, about two Years old; she is a Trotter, and in good Order, with a black short Mane and Tail, is well built, has a small Star, and about the Breadth of a Man's Hand on her Rump on which there is no Hair. Whoever takes up and secures said Filly, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges; or if any Person knows of her being concealed, and will inform the Subscriber thereof, he shall have a Dollar Reward, paid by

‡ NICHOLAS PURTLE.

CAME to the Plantation of Lewis Riden, in Kingsess Township, Philadelphia County, the 25th Day of February last, and was then advertised, a small little sorrel or dark brown Horse, about 14 or 15 Years old, branded on his right Shoulder something like A, some white on his Hind feet, and a Star in his Forehead. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again.

LEWIS RIDEN. ¶

Philadelphia, November 5, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, about two a Clock in the Afternoon, on the 26th Day of this instant November, at the House of George Dunn, in Newtown, Bucks County, viz. Two ninth Parts of and in a certain Messuage, Tenement, and Tract of Land, situated in the Township of Lower Makefield, in said County, containing 372 Acres, the whole in nine equal Parts, to be divided; which said two ninth Parts being late the Estate of George Logan the younger deceased, and taken in Execution by BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff. ♁

Philadelphia, November 5, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, about three a Clock in the Afternoon, on the 28th Day of this instant November, at the House of Samuel Dean, in Rockhill Township, Bucks County, a certain Messuage, Tenement, and Tract of Land, situated in Lower Milford, in said County, containing 100 Acres, be it more or less, late the Estate of Thomas Christie, and taken in Execution by BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff. ⊕

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Philadelphia, November 5, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, about two a Clock in the Afternoon, on the 26th Day of this instant November, at the House of Evan Jones, in Middletown, next, at the House of Evan Jones, in Middletown, [illegible]ain Messuage, Tenement, and Tract of Land, [illegible]ip of Southampton, in Bucks County, containing 150 Acres, late the Estate of Philip Dracord, and taken in Execution by BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff. ‖

To be SOLD by

MOSES STANDLEY,

At the Stores of Bartholomew Penrose, near the Draw-bridge, in Water-street, the following goods, viz.

RUM, sugar, wine, tea, coffee, chocolate, Indian corn, beef, pork, mackrel, braziletto, lignumvitæ, logwood, fine salt, ground ginger, train oil, whalebone, New-England desks, two new boats, ozenbrigs, Irish linens, bar iron, stock buckles, and oats.

WHEREAS EDWARD BROADFIELD, of Trenton, came from England in order to cure and put up STURGEON in the best Manner, different from any that has been put up in these Parts; and at these five Years past, at great Expence, has carried on the Busine[illegible] and given general Satisfaction to those who have bought for Exportation, or Home Consumption.

The said Broadfield has now a Quantity of the said Fish; and those Persons who have already favoured him with their Custom, and find them to be deserving of Recommendation, hopes that it will not be wanting, in order to encourage said Fisher[illegible] And if Care be taken to keep the said Fish under Pickle, it will keep good in the hottest Climates, for two Years, which has already been sufficiently proved; and if any of the Pickle should waste, only add as much Vinegar as will cover it, putting a Cloth over the Cask, and the Head upon that, to keep the Air out, and you may preserve the Fish as long as you please.

N B. Said Broadfield is obliged to all People who have already favoured him with their Custom; and the said Fish, which were formerly sold by Alexander Lunan, on Hamilton's Wharff, are now sold by Thomas Mullan, at the Tun in Water-street, and by no other Person in Philadelphia. Tbc.

Imported in the last ships from London, and to be sold reasonable by

THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,

At his shop, the corner of Chestnut and Second-streets, opposite Thomas Stretch's, watchmaker,

ELL wide and yd. wd. Cyprus gauze, parisnet, a great assortment of silver'd stomachers, spangled and plain, handkerchiefs and girdles spangled, shapings for shoes ditto, gimps of various kinds, Brussels and Mecklin lace, mininonet ditto for gentlemens ruffles, blown lace, paste ear-rings, Dresden handkerchiefs and tippets, polanee cloaks with hats trimmed, gentlemen and ladies muffs, cardinals, Dresden ruffles and wristbands, sword knots, silver and silk flowers, pompoons, egrets, beugles, gauze caps, trimmed in the newest fashion, brocade shoes, large French wax necklaces plain and crinckled, white Cyprus handkerchiefs, leather mount and other fans, India and English damasks, sattins, peelings, taffeties, persians, flowered and striped silks, lutestrings, ducapes, crimson and black velvet, silk handkerchiefs, India and English chints, calicoes, printed cottons and linens, fine gulix and Irish hollands, 7 8ths and yd. wd. Irish linens, sheetings, 6 qr. and ell wide muslins, fine cambricks and lawns, men and womens flowered lawn ruffles, true silver ribbons, figured and plain sattin ditto, black solitaire ribbons, sattin hats, chip and paper ditto, silk and cotton hose, worsted ditto, diaper and damask tablecloths, napkening ditto, a great assortment of changeable poplins, striped ditto, silverets, massinets, worsted damasks, cambiets, calimancoes, cross bar stuffs, flannels, corded poplins, bombazeens, alopeens, crapes, scarlet broadcloths, bearskins, halfthicks, long piled shags, shaloons, striped hollands and linens, ozenbrigs, 3 qr. yd. wd. and ell wide checks, demities, durants, tammies, princes linens, Russia sheeting, gloves, long silk purses, silk and worsted mitts, with several other things, too tedious to mention. Tbctf.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1757.

WHEREAS the Stage Boats and Waggons employed between Philadelphia and New-York, are found considerably advantageous to Travellers, therefore the Subscribers propose to extend the Stage from Philadelphia to Annapolis, &c. and for that Purpose have provided two good Stage Boats, one in the River Delaware, and the other in Sassafras, at Frederick Town; and the Publick are hereby informed, that Jonathan Jordan will attend with his Boat for the first Time at Lloyd's Wharff, on Friday and Saturday, the 15th and 16th of this instant April, and so weekly, and then proceed to Cornelius Carty's, at Reedy Island, where Waggons will be ready to proceed to Frederick Town, to the other Stage Boat, which will proceed immediately to Annapolis, and so continue to do once a Week, if possible.

As this Undertaking is considerably expensive, and will be useful to the Publick, it is hoped it will meet with general Encouragement; and all Persons may depend upon good Usage, and the Stages performed at reasonable Rates, by

JOHN HUGHES, and Company.

N. B. The Land Carriage is but 21 Miles, and a very good Road. Tbctf.

To be sold cheap for ready Money, or short Credit, by

JOHN TAYLOR,

At his Store, in Water-Sreet, opposite Carpenter's Wharff,

A Parcel of European and East India Goods: Likewise low priced blue Broadcloths, and other Goods, by the Bale (imported in the last Vessels from England.) Tbctf.

To be SOLD by

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

At the corner of Chestnut and Water-streets, near Pemberton's Wharff,

SUNDRY sorts of dye stuffs, as madder, ground redwood, indigo, &c. Also rum, melasses, loaf and muscovado sugar, coffee, tea, rice, allspice and ginger, train and sweet oil, mackarel and sundry other goods. Tbc.

N. B. The INSURANCE-OFFICE for SHIPPING is kept by him as usual.

Philadelphia, October 10, 1757.

Just imported, and to be sold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS, Baker,

Living near the corner of Second and Walnut-streets, in Philadelphia,

SUperfine, fine, middling, and coarse bolting cloths, very cheap. Millers, or others, who are not well acquainted and skilful in chooling bolting cloths, may depend on being supplied with such (and Instructions, if required) suitable for any and every part of the bolting Business.

N. B. Said Williams has had long experience in grinding and bolting as well as in bolting cloths. Tbctf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.